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TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1927.

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## C. N. C. STRIKE NEGOTIATIONS. COMPANY AND GUILDS MEET IN SHANGHAI.

### RESULT LIKELY TO-DAY.

After having been in progress for more than one calendar month, the strike of the officers and engineers of the China Navigation Company may possibly come to an end almost at once, owing to the fact that negotiations have been opened in Shanghai between the Company and the two Guilds.

There was a Conference between the parties, on Saturday, a meeting of the Guilds in Shanghai last night to consider the latest proposals, and there is to be another conference this afternoon. News is eagerly awaited here regarding the outcome.

There was an interesting development in the C.N.C. dispute over the holiday, a conference being held in Shanghai between representatives of the Company and the officers. This meeting, it is understood, was arranged with the object of discovering what common ground there is on which negotiations could be based.

The conference sat on Sunday when the causes of the dispute were discussed. Representatives of the Company made certain proposals to the Guilds, but whether these were merely inquiries regarding a possible base for negotiations, or whether they were definite terms has not yet been made known. The representatives of the Guilds, informed the conference that the proposals would be submitted to a meeting of members, which was to take place yesterday.

Joint Meeting To-day.  
Upon inquiry this morning we were informed that the officers met in Shanghai yesterday evening and, in fact, decided on replies to the proposals made by representatives of the Company. The nature of these replies has not been disclosed, but a further joint meeting is being held in Shanghai to-day.

Further news will be awaited with interest in view of the fact that the parties in the dispute have come together and that feelers for negotiations at any rate have been put out.

### Amoy and Swatow Ships "Rescued."

There was no appreciable change on Wednesday in the situation regarding the stoppage of the China Navigation Company's fleet, and the stalemate continues, with any prospect of a satisfactory settlement as remote as ever, says a Shanghai paper. The Guilds stated on Wednesday evening that there had been no change in the attitude of the officers, and that no communication had been received from the company in regard to the reported intention to refund the ten per cent. for the April-June quarter.

The steamer Shantung (known to the Guilds, it seems, as the "flagship") left on Wednesday morning for Amoy and Swatow with a number of foreign deck and engineer officers, who were to bring back the ships of the C. N. Co. now held up at these ports. This information was confirmed later by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. The paper understands that the Shantung took ten deck officers including one of the company's marine superintendents, and six engineer officers.

### A Refund?

Messrs. Butterfield and Swire were still unable to make any concrete statement regarding the reported decision of the company to refund the ten per cent. for the April-June quarter, but from the statements they did make it is a reasonable assumption that a decision to refund the ten per cent. for the period stated has really been taken, and that Messrs. Butterfield and Swire are waiting for definite instructions from the company's head office in London. This assumption is borne out by a remark by one of the officers remaining with the ships of the company to the effect that he had received reliable information that the ten per cent. would be refunded as for the quarter ended June 30.

## DISASTROUS 'QUAKE IN CHINA.

100,000 PEOPLE SAID TO  
HAVE PERISHED.

DISTRICTS ISOLATED.

What is regarded as one of the world's greatest catastrophes occurred on May 23 in the remote province of Kansu, China, when scores of towns and cities were levelled by an earthquake.

The casualties are placed as high as 100,000. The first details of the disaster are contained in a letter from Monsignor Bruddenbrock, Apostolic Vicar of the Steyl Mission at Lanchow, Kansu province, and just communicated by the Shanghai correspondent of the Westminster Gazette.

### Cities Wiped Out.

Monsignor Bruddenbrock says the cities of Sianing, Lanchow and Kulung were wiped out.

At Lanchow, 10,000 persons were killed. The city of Tunese, he says, was buried beneath a moving mountain.

Dozens of worshippers, including the mother superior of Sianing church, were buried when the building collapsed.

The news of the catastrophe had not been previously reported in Shanghai owing to the destruction of the telegraph wires.

An Associated Press dispatch from Shanghai received in Manila confirms in part the foregoing, though it gives a different date and has no information of the number of casualties. It says:

"The city of Lanchow, Kansu province, west China, has been virtually destroyed by an earthquake, according to long delayed dispatches received here from the distant province. The quake is believed to have happened during the last few days of June. Property damage is said to have amounted to several million dollars."

### Mission Damaged.

"Among the properties damaged was the China Inland mission, a missionary body confining its China activities to the provinces of Kansu and Shensi, the two most western provinces of China. "Lanchow is a town of several thousand inhabitants in the north of Kansu province, near the Mongolian border, and within the Great Wall. It lies on one of the old trade routes into the centre of Asia."

"The Shanghai observatory states that severe disturbances were registered by the seismograph but that their location was not known."

## OBITUARY.

### DEATH OF LADY LAUDER.

London, Aug. 1.

Lady Lauder, wife of the comedian, Sir Harry Lauder, died yesterday. —British Wireless.

Lady Lauder was Miss Annie Vallance, and married Sir Harry Lauder in 1890. She visited Hongkong with Sir Harry during his world tour two to three years ago. There was one son of the marriage, who was killed in the war.

## U. S. AND N. Z.

### AN AMERICAN TRADE COMMISSIONER.

Wellington, Aug. 1.  
The first United States trade commissioner to New Zealand has arrived here. —Reuter.

## A WET AUGUST BANK HOLIDAY.

### SOUTH OF ENGLAND'S BAD LUCK.

London, Aug. 1.  
Rain fell almost continuously today in London and many other parts of Southern England, completely marooning the enjoyment of August Bank Holiday makers. —British Wireless.

## TSINGTAO COUP.

### NORTHERN ADMIRAL ARRESTED.

### PICKETS IN THE STREETS.

Shanghai, Aug. 2.

A Tsingtao message of August 1 states that the Shantung authorities on Saturday arrested Admiral Wu, commanding the Second Northern Squadron, and ordered Rear-Admiral Lin to take over command.

Admiral Wu's arrest was apparently due to the authorities being suspicious concerning the inactivity of the navy.

The populace were nervous on Saturday, owing to there being numerous pickets in the streets, but the coup was effected without trouble at a military conference to which Admiral Wu and two of his captains had been invited. —Reuter.

### CHIANG'S ANXIETIES.

### Giving Many Orders.

Shanghai August 2.  
Marshal Chiang Kai-shek has wired to the Nanking Central Military Council asking that the

## JAPANESE NAVAL DISASTER.

### Official Report of Casualties.

Tokyo, Aug. 2.

It is officially reported that 38 were killed, including five officers, and 47 wounded in yesterday's disaster on the warship Tokiwa, which is Japan's largest mine-layer. —Reuter.

Standing Committee of the Council should be inaugurated without any delay to take charge of the military affairs at the base so that he (Chiang) can devote his entire attention to military affairs at the front.

Marshal Chiang has also wired to General Chau Feng-chi, the Chekiang Garrison Commander, to the effect he should adopt severe measures to check rumours now being circulated by Wang Ching-wei, in Chekiang, and which are causing dissension in the Chekiang camp.

Marshal Chiang has also ordered that the employment of military force in "Ching Tang" movements should be discontinued, as no troops can be spared for this purpose. —Nam Chung Pao.

### CANTON COMMISSIONERS.

### Formally Accept Office.

Canton, August 2.

Rumours were current recently that the Canton leaders were not honouring Nanking's appointments, and that the Nanking order for the reorganization of the Kwangtung Government was not going to take any effect here. These rumours have now been proved fabrications, the new Commissioners of the Provincial Government appointed by Nanking having taken up their offices yesterday afternoon, at Government House.

Mr. Tai Chi-tai, a prominent Nationalist leader, who recently arrived from Nanking, officiated at the inaugural ceremony on behalf of the Nanking Government, and presented the seals of office to the new Commissioners.

Mr. Li Wan-fan, one of the new appointees, accepted the seals of the Provincial Government on behalf of his other colleagues.

The new Commissioners are: General Li Chai-sun, who is also chairman of the Provincial Government, Mr. Li Wen-fan, who is concurrently the Commissioner of Civil Affairs, Mr. Ku Ying-fang (represented by Li Wen-fan) who is concurrently commissioner of Finance, Mr. Li Lao-chew, who is concurrently Commissioner of Industries, General Peng Chou-man, who is also Commissioner of Labour and Peasants, General Chen Koh-yui, concurrently commissioner of Military Affairs, Mr. Chan Yung, also commissioner of Justice, Mr. Chang Nan-hsen, concurrently Commissioner of Lands, and Mr. Chang Yang-pao, concurrently commissioner of Reconstruction.

## FLIGHT FROM SHIP TO SHORE.

### CHAMBERLIN DEMONSTRATES PRACTICABILITY.

New York, Aug. 1.

What is claimed to be the first flight to be made from a passenger liner was made in the Atlantic by the trans-Atlantic airman, Clarence Chamberlin, who took off in a Fokker biplane from a special runway constructed on the boat deck of the United States liner Leviathan, when it arrived off Fire Island from New York.

Chamberlin's destination is Peterborough, New Jersey.

Two destroyers have followed Chamberlin to the shore to render assistance in case of necessity.

The object of the experiment is to prove the practicability of combining steamship and aeroplane services, in order to expedite mail services, and also urgent passenger travel. —Reuter's American Service.

## CLOSING OF B. A. T. FACTORIES.

EIGHT THOUSAND HANDS OUT  
OF EMPLOYMENT.

RAW TOBACCO HELD UP.

As a result of the abnormal conditions in Shanghai's hinterland the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. have been forced to close their Shanghai factories, thereby throwing out of work some 8,000 labourers, more than 50 per cent. of whom are women. The lockout will last indefinitely, according to officials of the company—until orders are received that the stocks have been depleted enough to warrant a reopening on a smaller scale.

Orders to the effect that such action was advisable were received more than a week ago from the head office and within the past four or five days department after department have been cutting down their staffs, says Fridays N. C. Daily News.

Even before the final orders were received the smaller factory in Yangtzepoo was closed—some two weeks' ago—affecting 800 or 900 persons. Then came the instructions that all manufacturing operations should be curtailed and the staff of more than 7,000 in Pootung was gradually turned off.

The departments of the company in Pootung include two factories in which are manufactured the cigarettes for native consumption, two printing departments, where the advertising posters are made and an engineering department.

The last of the workers left the factory last evening (Thursday) the total number having been cut down to 3,500. Most of these, it is said, live in the districts near by and can come back to work on short notice.

According to the officials the closing of the factories is not connected by any way, at present, with the increase in taxes levied by the Nationalist Government in Nanking. It is simply a case of having on hand more stocks than can be disposed. In normal times, with the factories running at the rate they have been lately, the stocks would be under supplied, but the company within the past few months—as is the case of practically all such concerns—have been forced to withdraw their representatives.

However, much speculation is going on generally as to what the proposed increase in taxes will bring forth when the time comes. The company is also being put to another disadvantage by the large stocks of raw tobacco which have been held up in the interior for some time past.

It is said that other foreign, as well as Chinese, tobacco concerns are being more or less subjected to the same things as are the B.A.T. These have gone through a similar curtailment for some time past but are reported to be running more or less normally, at the present time, though they are not manufacturing up to capacity, nor have they been doing so for several weeks.

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New York, later.  
Owing to fog, Chamberlin abandoned his plan to fly to Peterborough, and landed at Curtis Field. —Reuter's American Service.

## PACIFIC AIRWAYS PROJECTED.

### A NEW COMPETITOR FOR FLIGHT ACROSS OCEAN.

## U. S. NAVY'S AERIAL PLANS.

The recent successes of airmen who flew from California to the Hawaiian Islands, has revived interest in the proposed trans-Pacific flight, in which Hongkong is to be the final stopping place. There are also plans afoot for long flights from America to Japan and to New Zealand.

The "hop" from San Francisco to Honolulu has suggested the feasibility of a regular service from America to the Philippines, via Hawaii; and United States army and navy officials are contemplating the possibilities of extensive connexions in the Pacific, and extension of the fleet defence and fighting power, by means of aeroplanes.

Los Angeles, July 23.—Richard Grace, who unsuccessfully attempted a flight from Hawaii to California recently, announced to-day that his plane would hop off for Tokyo on September 5. He will fly by way of Honolulu, as he intends to participate in the flight for the Dole award.

### To Beat Globe Record.

Detroit, July 23.—Edward F. Schlee, president of the Way Company Air Service, who with William Brock, pilot, is planning a world flight, announced to-day he hoped to take off on a 20,000 mile journey between August 5 and 11 in a Stinson-Detroler plane powered with a Wright Whirlwind motor.

A test flight to New York is planned early next week. An attempt will be made in the world flight to lower the record of Edward Evans and Linton Wells of 28 days 14 hours 36 minutes, to 15 days. The route, starting from Detroit, will be via Harbour Grace, N. F., London, Berlin, Moscow, Krasno-udinsk, Kurgan, Omsk, Irkutsk, Chita, Harbin, Vladivostok, Tokyo, Midway Island, Hawaii, San Francisco and Detroit.

### To New Zealand.

Detroit, Mich., July 22.—Frederick A. Giles, well known Australian aviator, proposes a flight of 11,151 miles from Detroit to Wellington, N. Z.

Giles hopes to start from Detroit early in August and participate in the Dole prize flight to Hawaii, continuing to Brisbane, thence to Sydney and thence to Wellington.

He will use a Bluebird plane with a Wright Whirlwind motor.

### Airway to Philippines.

Washington, July 22.—Speaking at the dinner held in honour of himself and Lieut. Lester Maitland, the San Francisco Honolulu army fliers, Lieut. A. E. Hegenberger declared to-night that he believed the flight would lead the way to an air journey to the Philippines, the furthestmost possession of the United States.

Hegenberger added that he expected such a flight would be made soon, by way of Midway Island and Guam.

Major General Charles Summerall, chief of staff of the army, dwelt on the vast military importance of the hop to Hawaii. "From a military point of view," he said, "and considering the necessities of the defence of the Pacific, the accomplishment of these two army fliers is the most vital since the construction of the Panama Canal."

General Summerall declared that it had long been recognised that the nation holding Hawaii had the military key to the Pacific. He added that the successful negotiation of an air lane between California and Hawaii simplified the matter of the defence of the Hawaiian Islands as well as other Pacific positions.

"Can you imagine," he prophesied, "clouds of airplanes taking off from California and in a few hours landing in Hawaii, and augmenting the island forces to form a great air defence?"

Another Filipino Aspirant.

Enthusiasm among Filipinos over the proposed trans-Pacific flight from Manila to San Francisco apparently is not dead.

Naval experts say that the air force winning a victory for its surface fleet, unless there was an overwhelming preponderance of numbers against it.



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## CHINA WAR.

PEACE MOVE HAMPERED  
BY GENERALS.Shanghai, August 1.  
General Ho Ching-chien, a Nationalist leader, arrived at Peking yesterday to proceed with the peace arrangements between Peking and Nanking.

As was reported, General Ho's visit was recently requested by the Fengtien Chief of Staff, General Yang Yu-ting, who was formerly a schoolmate of General Ho. Both received military training in Japan.

Upon his arrival General Ho had a lengthy interview with General Yang Yu-ting. Last evening a banquet under the auspices of General Yang was held in the Japanese Military Returned Students' Association to honour the Nanking representative.

General Ho informed the press representatives in Peking, that his visit was to try to mediate between the South and the North in his private capacity. He believed that both Nanking and Peking are willing to give concessions. But a peace pact with the Northerners is an affair of vital importance which Marshal Chiang Kai-shek cannot decide himself. Approval by the Central Nationalist Political Council is necessary before anything can be realized.

Mr. Pan Fu.

Mr. Pan Fu, the Peking premier, left Peking for the South yesterday to proceed with the Peace overtures. Prior to his departure Mr. Pan told a Chinese press correspondent that an armistice between Peking and Nanking is in sight and the peace overtures can be concluded without much delay.

Mr. Pan will first proceed to Tsinan to confer with Marshals Chang Tsung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang, who are not favouring a peace with the South.

After he has made satisfactory arrangements with Marshals Chang and Sun the Peking Premier will come down to Hsueh to have a conference with the Nationalist leaders.

The Armistice.

According to Japanese news to hand, the Peking dictator, Marshal Chang Tso-lin has ordered an armistice on the Anhwei Kiangsu front, but Marshals Chang Tsung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang are refusing to obey and their forces have continued to push southward. The Chang-Sun allied armies are reported to have captured Pengpu, the most important point south of Hsueh, and Tsingkiangpu, in the direction of Yangchow Chinkiang.

It is reported that the Nationalists are retreating to Pukow.

A Nanking telegram states that the Nationalist division under General Chang Keh-yau is having a severe struggle with the Shantungites and the white Russians' armoured cars. The place where this fighting is taking place is not mentioned.

## RUBBER SHORTAGE.

PREDICTED WITHIN THREE YEARS.

New York, Aug. 1.  
A world shortage of rubber within the next three years is forecast by Mr. William O'Neill, President of the General Tyre and Rubber Company who is leaving for Britain to study the crude rubber situation.An increase in demand of 15 per cent. above the 1926 consumption has convinced all manufacturers of the coming shortage. The only doubt is when the shortage is likely to occur. It is stated that measures to increase production will not be effective until eight years hence.—*Reuter's American Service.*

## OBITUARY.

A BRITISH COLONIAL  
PIONEER.

London, August 1.

The death is announced of Sir Harry Johnston, the British Colonial pioneer.—*Reuter.*

Hebry Hamilton Johnston, the Colonial pioneer, an exceedingly versatile man of many interests, was born in Kennington, London, in June, 1858, and educated at King's College. As a lad he wished to become an artist and for four years he studied painting at the Royal Academy Schools where he showed much promise. At 18, however, his love of travel led him to wander through Europe and to Africa to study art, architecture and languages. At home he worked at zoology and comparative anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons.

His career as an explorer really began when he joined the Earl of Mayo's expedition to Angola in 1882. Next year he visited Stanley on the Congo, exploring the river above Stanley Pool, a section unknown to Europeans. His travels led the British Association and the Royal Geographical Society to put him in charge of a scientific expedition to Mt. Kilimanjaro in 1884. There he made treaties with the chiefs of Mushi and Taveta, which were handed over to the British East Africa Company, but eventually in agreement with Germany only the Taveta fell to Britain.

In 1885 Johnston was appointed vice-consul in Camerun and the Niger delta, and in 1887 became acting consul. With the consul, E. H. Hewett, he organised the British administration in that part of the delta which was outside the sphere of the Royal Niger Co. His removal of the unruly chief Ja-Ja a palm-oil trader, led to the pacification of a district which had long been disturbed by trade disputes. During his three years on the Gulf of Guinea he climbed the Camerun Mountain and made large collections of the local flora and fauna for the British Museum.

In S. E. Africa.

In 1889 he was sent to discuss the allocation of the British and Portuguese spheres of influence in S. E. Africa, but the settlement was not carried into effect at that time. His next post was that of consul in Portuguese East Africa. While there he was sent to Lake Nyassa to deal with the slave-trading Arabs who were attacking the stations of the African Lakes Trading Co. In this campaign Capt. (afterwards Sir F.) Lugard and Mr. (later Sir Alfred) Sharpe distinguished themselves. The sudden arrival of Major Pinto induced Johnston to declare a British protectorate over the Nyassa region and conclude a truce with the Arabs. Within a year he had taken over for Britain a large tract north of Lake Tanganyika.

He was the originator of the idea of an all-British sphere from the "Cape to Cairo" and he first used that famous phrase in an article in 1888. The Anglo-German agreement of 1890, however, wrecked his plan for the time being for the region ceded to Germany made a gap in the all-British route. In 1891 Johnston became commissioner and consul-general in British Central Africa, holding the post till 1896 when he was knighted (K.C.B.). As he had suffered much from African fever, he was made consul-general in Tunis in 1897. But two years later he was sent to organise the administration of Uganda, where he suppressed a mutiny among the Sudanese troops and had a long war with Unyoro. For his services he received the G.C.M.G. In 1901 and next year he retired from the consular service. In 1904 he devoted himself to reforms in the

## GENEVA PARLEY.

AMERICAN PROPOSAL.

Geneva, August 1.

The Americans' design in presenting the proposal earlier is stated to be to furnish the British with a safeguard in the event of America increasing her number of big cruisers. It appears the proposal, presented several days ago, up to the present has not fallen on fertile soil so far as Britain is concerned. Mr. Gibson to-day conferred with Mr. Bridgeman and Baron Ishii.

*Reuter.* learns that the United States Government is backing up Mr. Gibson in his rejection of the British proposals, and an exchange of cables with America relates to the terms of Mr. Gibson's statement to close the conference.—*Reuter.*

Later.

The situation is stationary. Mr. Bridgeman conferred lengthily with Baron Saito this morning. Mr. Bridgeman later conferred with the Dominions delegates.—*Reuter.*

American Opinion.

New York, August 1.

The press holds out little hope for an agreement at Geneva.

The *New York World* is of the opinion that the Conference should be kept alive in order to permit herculean efforts to be made for an agreement which should take the form of a meeting between Mr. Baldwin and President Coolidge. A personal discussion might rise above mere detail to that statesmanship which has been sadly lacking at the Conference.—*Reuter's American Service.*

## BISHOP OF SINGAPORE.

REV. BASIL COLEBY ROBERTS  
NOMINATED.

London, August 1.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has nominated the Reverend Basil Coleby Roberts, former missionary in the Malay States to be Bishop of Singapore in succession to Dr. Ferguson Davis.—*Reuter.*

negro republic of Liberia, putting its finances in order, delimiting its frontier and developing its roads.

His Discoveries.

During these strenuous years he had also been painting, writing and investigating the African flora and fauna. His many discoveries included the okapi, an animal nearly allied to the giraffe. He was awarded the gold medal of the Zoological Society in 1902 and made an hon. D. Sc. by Cambridge, while he received other medals from South Kensington and the Society of Arts for his artistic work. His pictures, chiefly of African subjects, were frequently hung in the Royal Academy. He also devoted much time to the study of African languages, notably Bantu and Semi-Bantu, on which he wrote an important book. His other works include "British Central Africa," "The Colonisation of Africa," "The Uganda Protectorate," "Liberia," "George Grenfell and the Congo," "History of the British Empire in Africa," "The Negro in the New World," (which provoked some resentment in the U.S.), "The Opening up of Africa" and six volumes on colonial pioneers. In 1919 he came forward as a novelist with "The Gay-Donkeys," a not very successful attempt at a sequel to Dickens's "Dombey and Son," while "Mrs. Warren's Daughter" was intended as a continuation of G. B. Shaw's play. Another novel was "The Venerables."

In 1903 and 1906 he stood unsuccessfully for Parliament as a Liberal.

## SHOOTING AFFRAY.

TROOPS ATTACK HANKOW  
POLICE STATION.

Hankow, July 21.

Shortly after nine o'clock last evening, eight Chinese soldiers armed with rifles walked to the French Police Station, stopped in front of the entrance to the courtyard on the Rue d'Alsace side of the building, and four of them, levelling their guns, fired point-blank at the Chinese corporal of the French Police force on duty there. One bullet took effect, tearing a nasty flesh wound in the corporal's stomach.

One hour before the shooting occurred, a member of the French Police force had arrested a Chinese in civilian clothes who was charged, with causing a disturbance by attempting to beat up a ricksha coolie. At the police station the man was fined one dollar and released.

It is believed by the police that he was a military officer dressed for the moment in multi, and that after leaving the police station he returned to his quarters and returned an hour later with seven of his armed men. No other motive than this arrest and fine of a dollar can be found for the attack upon the police.

Marines Called Out.

The Chinese interpreter of the police station was in a small room facing the street when the shooting occurred. Seeing him, the soldiers pushed their rifles through the window and attempted to shoot him too. He was too quick, however, and dropped to the floor, from which position he made his way outside and concealed himself, before the soldiers' rifles were properly aimed.

After they had shot the corporal, Policeman No. 3, the soldiers ran up the street leading to the Railway Station. Three empty rifle cartridge shells and one unused bullet were found in the street where the corporal was shot, showing that the soldiers had done their work in no hurry, but had delayed long enough after firing their rifles to "unload" the empty shells.

The shooting aroused the French marines quartered at the Police Station, and in a few minutes they were out fully armed, and guarding the street corners of the police headquarters block.

High Pitch of Excitement.

The wounded corporal was immediately taken to Dr. J. Mesny for treatment, and the bullet removed from his stomach. The wound, although not a very serious one, has torn a very nasty gash through his flesh.

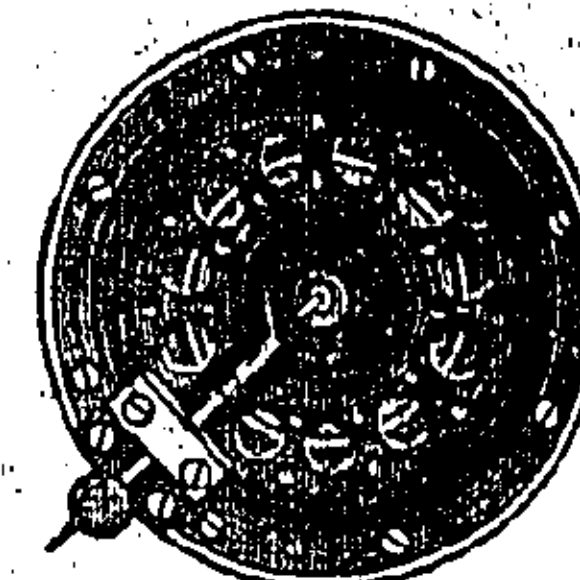
The entire French Concession was roused to a high pitch of excitement following the attempted murder of the French police constable last night, and in the neighbourhood of the Station all windows and doors of Chinese dwellings were closed and barred, fearing a possible return by the soldiers.

This is the first attempt of late of armed soldiers to stage a shooting affray in the Concessions, but in the past week armed troops have made themselves a considerable nuisance locally, intimidating the Chinese populace and extorting money from Chinese shops.

## FATAL EXPLOSION.

DISASTER ON JAPANESE  
WARSHIP.

Tokyo, August 1.

A fatal explosion occurred during the naval manoeuvres off Kure, this morning. The Navy Office report is meagre but an *Asahi* special despatch from Kure states that three mines exploded in the middle of the Tokuwa and that twenty officers and men were killed and wounded. Fire broke out but was extinguished by the sailors from neighbouring warships. The Tokuwa was severely damaged and will be docked immediately.—*Reuter.*SOMETHING  
NEW!

THE

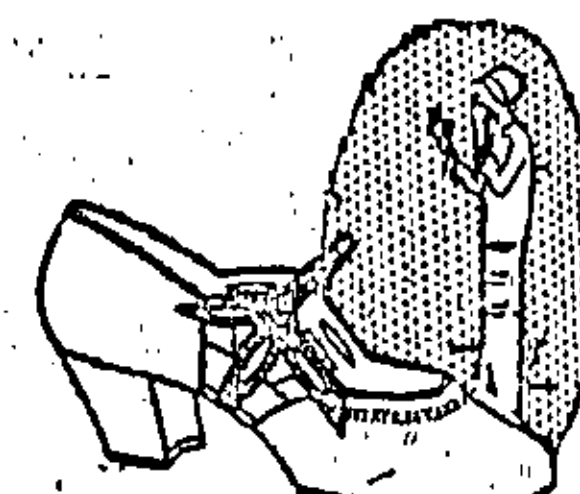
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## METALS

of all kinds especially for ship-  
building and engineering work.  
Complete stock, Best Terms,  
Immediate delivery.

SINGON &amp; CO.,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1890.

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a. phone Central .....515.

IT'S QUALITY  
THAT COUNTS

## Gets you well

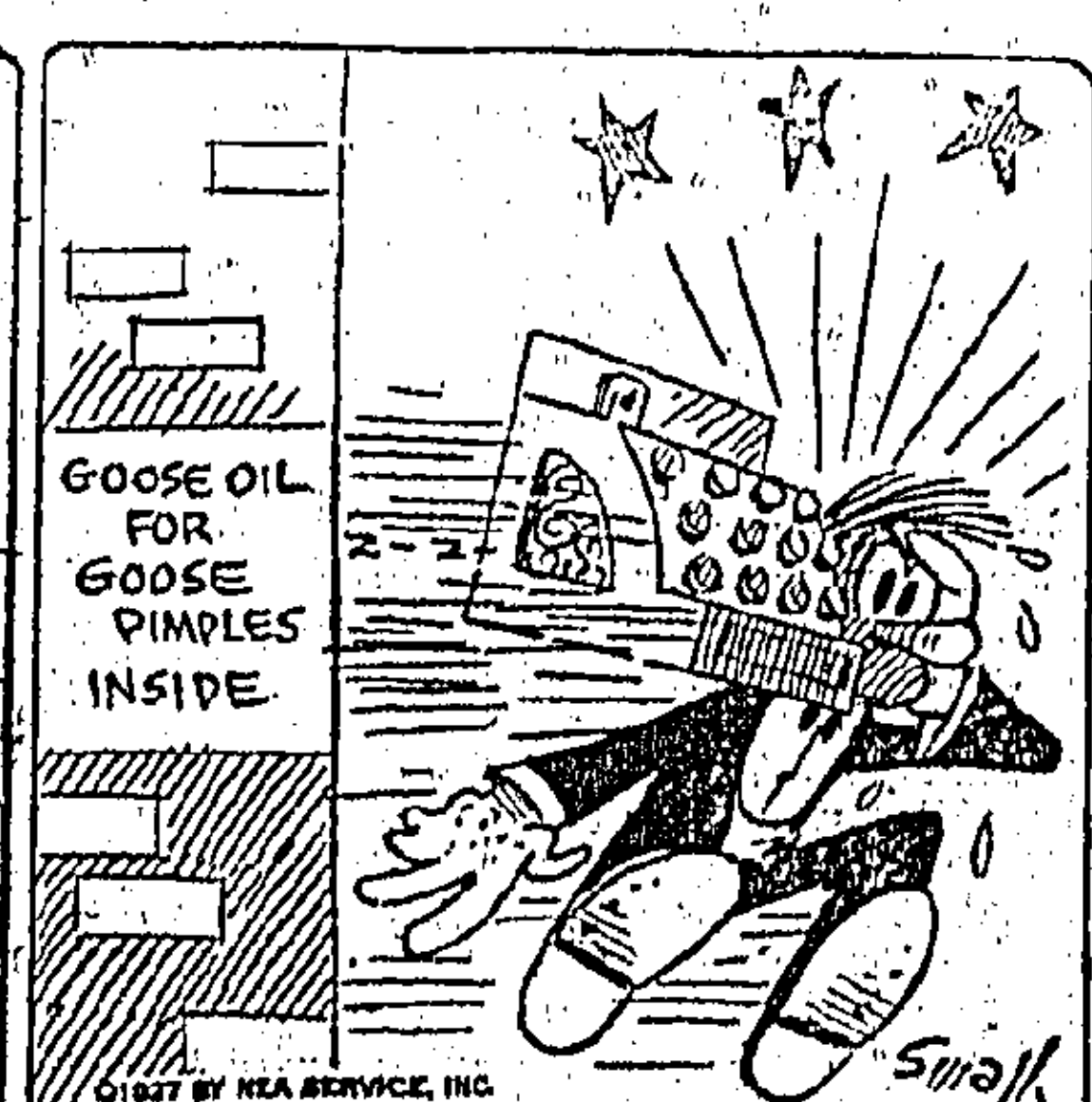
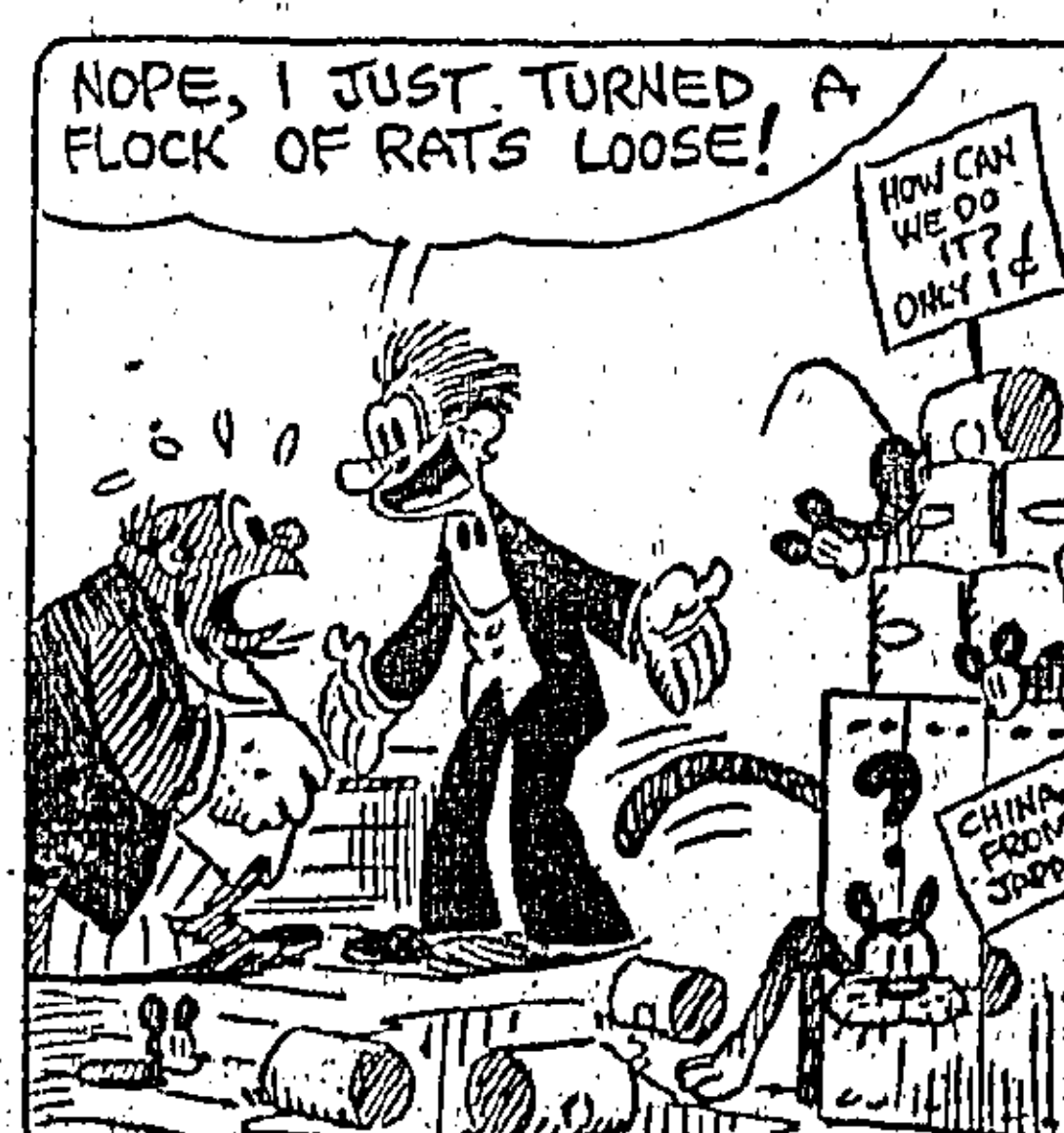
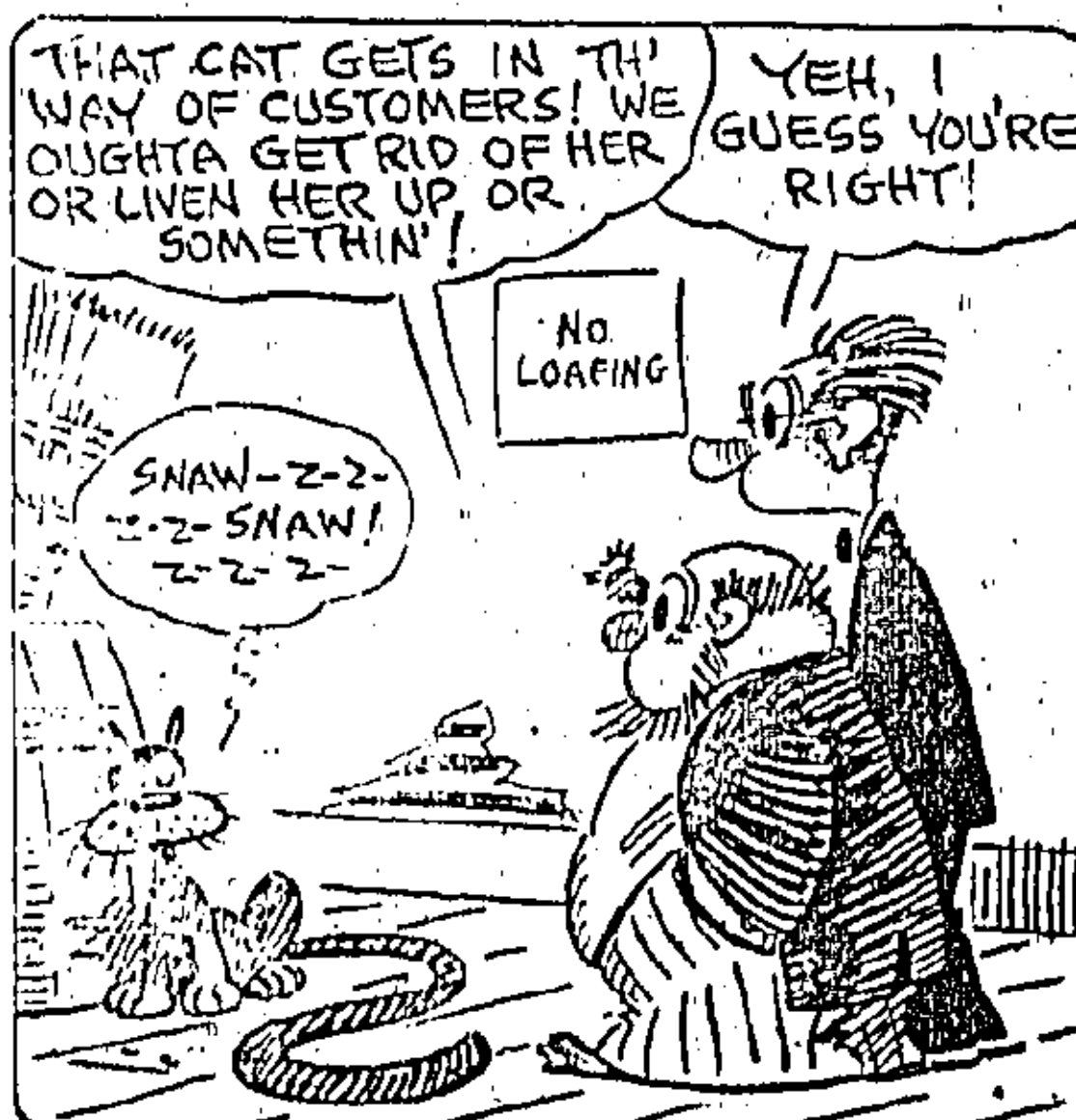
and keeps you well  
that is the object  
of SCOTT'S  
Emulsion which  
heals, nourishes and  
strengthens. Your  
doctor knows it.  
Ask for

SCOTT'S

Emulsion

The protector of life

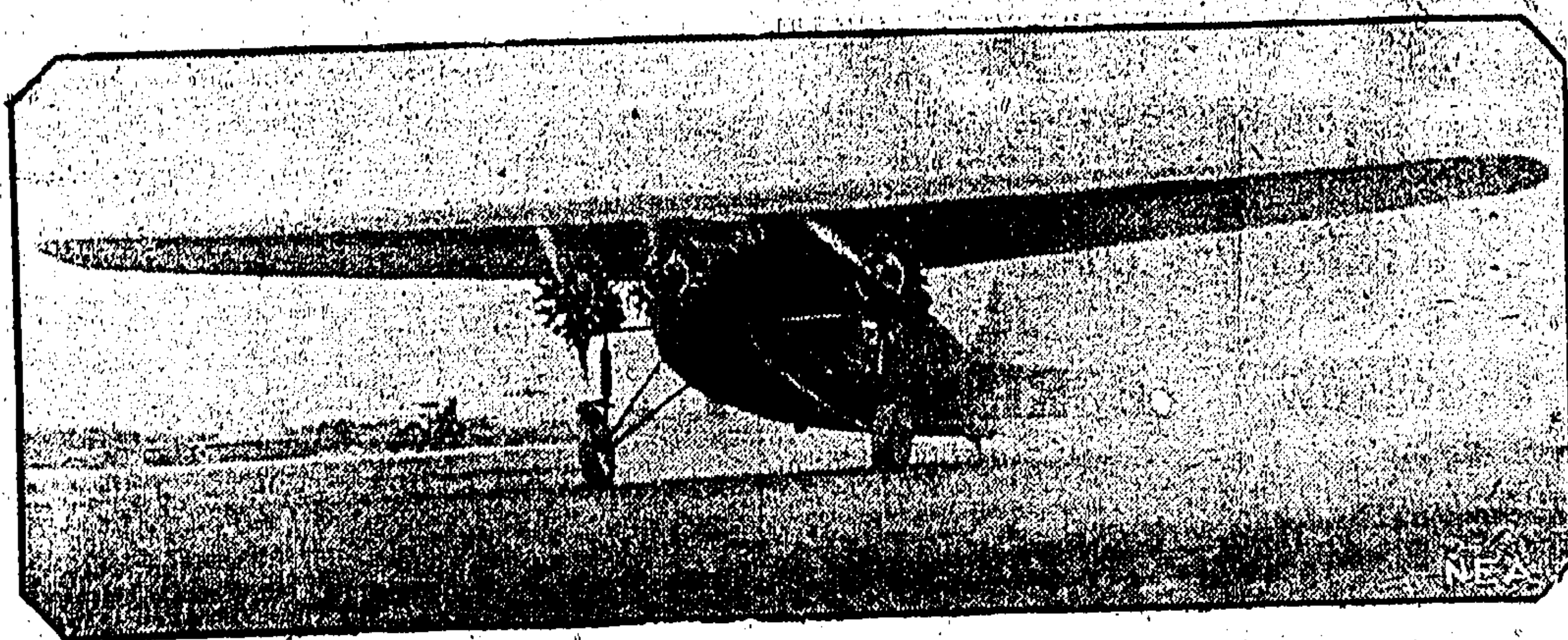
## SALESMAN SAM



## A Nice Remedy

By Small





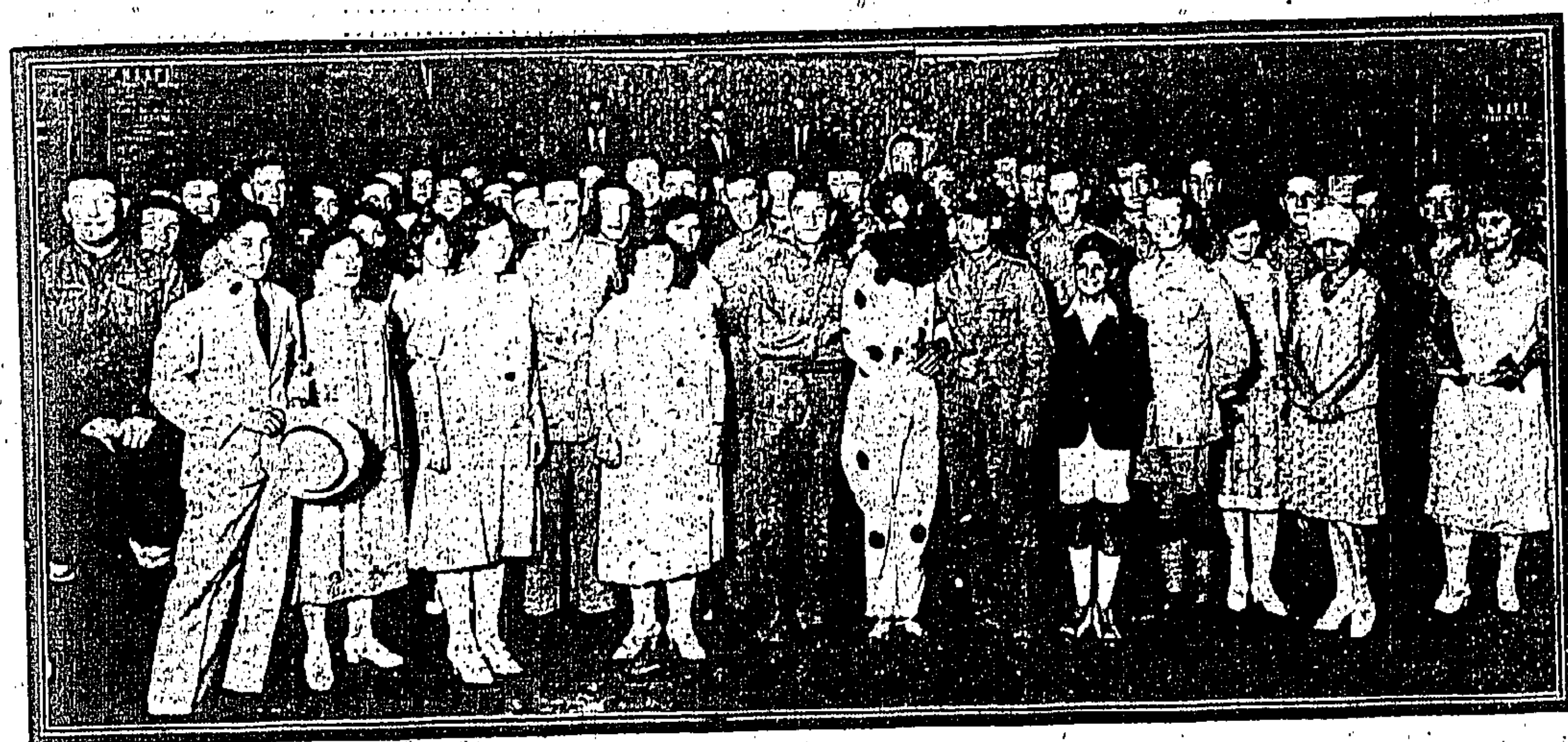
OFF TO HONOLULU.—With all three motors roaring and a cloud of dust rising astern, the giant U. S. army Fokker plane, piloted by Lieutenants Lester Maitland and Alfred S. Hogenberger, takes off at San Francisco for its 2,100-mile flight to Honolulu.



SUES MR. FORD.—Mr. Herman Bernstein, editor of the Jewish Tribune, New York, whose \$200,000 libel suit against Mr. Henry Ford is shortly to come to trial. He accuses the latter of defaming him in his Dear-born Independent.



A SHANGHAI WEDDING.—Group taken at the reception held after the wedding at the Ohel Rachel Synagogue, Shanghai, of Mr. N. Zais and Miss D. Maremont.



NEW RENDEZVOUS FOR THE TROOPS.—The Navy, Army and Air Force institute, better known as the N. A. A. F. I. opened a new canteen in the former New World building, Thibet Road, Shanghai, recently. Major-General Duncan officiated at the ceremonial opening, which was attended by a large number of officers and men, as well as a number of women guests.



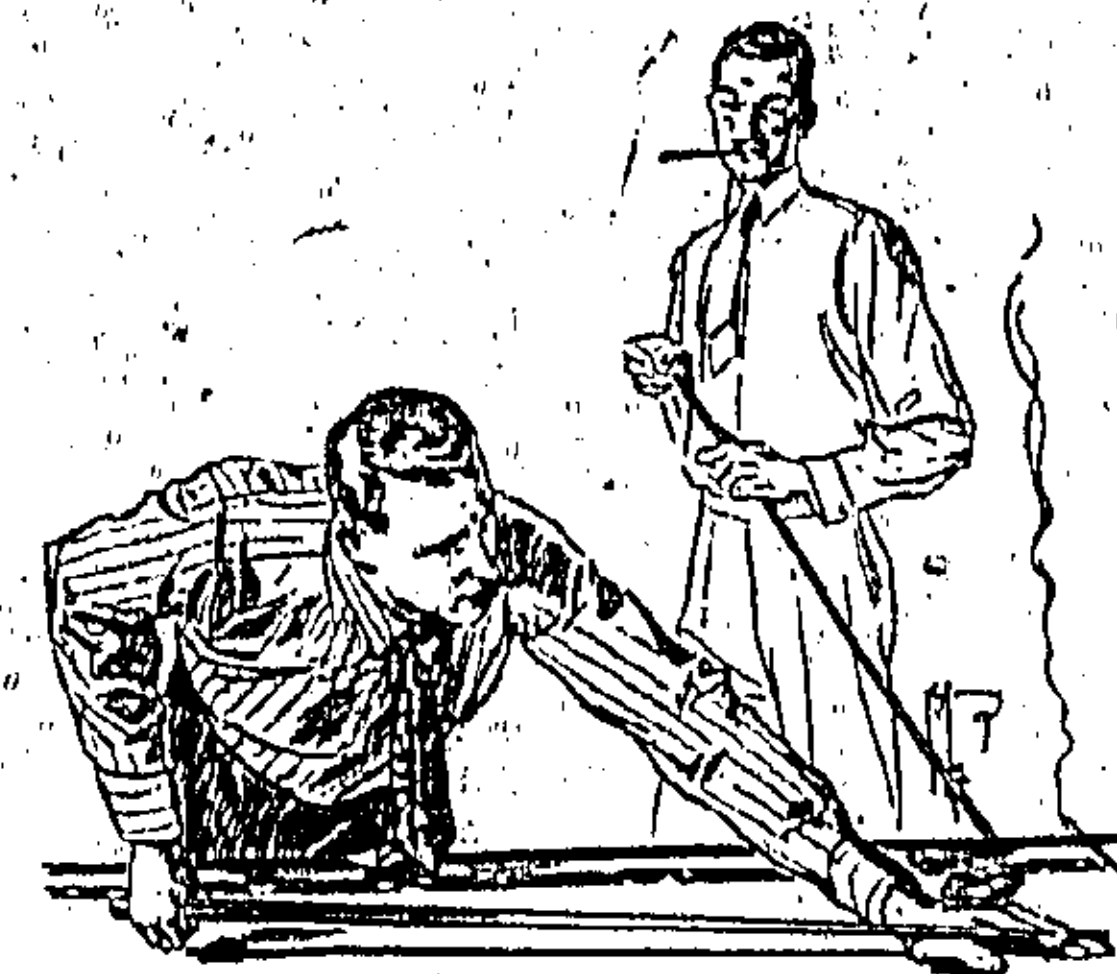
GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY PARTY.—A pleasant afternoon was spent by members of the Girls' Friendly Society at the home of Mrs. R. E. Trueman, at Shanghai. Mrs. Trueman is seen seated in the middle of the group, which also includes the Rev. Dash Symons and Col. Trueman.



HIS MASCOT.—The mascot had to stay home, so he wished his master good luck and bon voyage. The photo shows Lieutenant Lester Maitland, army flier, saying goodbye to his dog just before he took off on his 2,100-mile flight across the Pacific from San Francisco to Honolulu.



CAUSED MUCH TALK.—Miss Grace Vanderbilt, one of the world's richest heiresses, rumoured to be engaged at one time or other to half a dozen titled Europeans, settled the marriage matter definitely by becoming Mrs. Henry Gassaway Davis. He is pictured above with his bride. Their secret wedding in New York caused an American society sensation.



## Tricoline Shirts

Rich silk appearance is expressed in shirts made from this cloth and a standard of quality has been created with which no other silk-like shirts can compare. A smart range of plain colours also white with self stripes. Collars to match of course.

WE ALLOW 10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH

## MACKINTOSH

& Co., Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

Alexandra Building.

Des Voeux Road.



FOR SANITARY, FITTINGS AND BUILDERS' MATERIALS. Inspect our Stocks.

Estimates Free for Sanitary Engineering and Building Materials

GAY KEE

69, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Tel. C. 5503.

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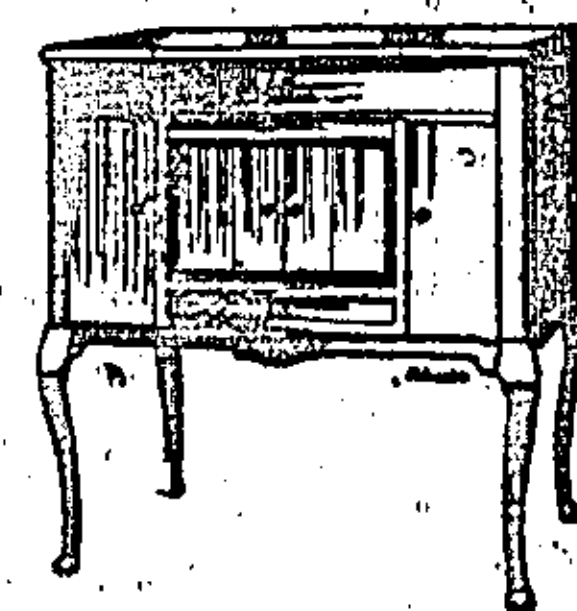
## Viva-tonal Columbia

CONSOLE MODEL (HORIZONTAL GRAND)

THIS Console model has become the accepted standard in style and value of this new popular type.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

St. George's Building.



## LOCAL PHOTOGRAPHS

ALBUM OF 40 VIEWS—\$3.00  
POST CARDS 75 CENTS PER DOZEN.  
BEST SELECTION IN HONGKONG.

MEE CHEUNG.

Studio, Ice House St.

Branch 7, Beaconsfield Arcade.

## WHITEAWAYS

The

SALE OF THE SEASON  
HAS COMMENCED

DO NOT FAIL TO VISIT  
OUR STORE AND INSPECT  
THE WONDERFUL BARGAINS

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG.



## A Profitable Investment.

Judicious Advertising is one of the most profitable investments associated with successful Business Enterprise.

Advertise in

**The Hongkong Telegraph.**

and secure the co-operation of its readers in buying your goods.

## Prepaid Advertisements

**25 WORDS FOR \$1.00**  
(£1.50 if not prepaid)

The following replies are awaiting collection:—

1392, 1342, 1397, 1441, 1444,  
1456, 1462, 1453, 1512, 1516,  
5, 26, 32, 38, 72, 89, 98,  
101, 102, 161, 168, 174, 191,  
194, 208, 102, 216, 226, 248,  
249

### BOARD RESIDENCE.

**FAMILY HOTEL.**—Victoria Gardens. Quiet apartments and suites of rooms. Full board from \$95, \$110, \$130, monthly. Large commodious rooms; also daily rates, five minutes from ferry, next new Hotel, Hankow Road, Kowloon, Tel. K.357.

### FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE.**—HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor bike with side-car, property of an Officer gone home. Can be seen at Gascon Motor Co., 2, Kwong Wah Road, Kowloon, \$100, or near offer.

### PREMISES TO LET.

**TO LET.**—One European FLAT Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 82, Kennedy Road.

**TO LET.**—Office Rooms, 2nd Floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee, same building.

**TO LET.**—From 1st June, furnished flat at Mount Kellet, No. 196, The Peak. Apply Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

**COMMODOUS OFFICES** to let in No. 7, Queen's Road Central, also two in 1A, Chater Road. Apply E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

**TO LET.**—Five roomed House No. 49, Granville Road, Kowloon, with flush system and all modern conveniences. Apply to: Spanish Dominican Procuration.

**FLATS** also ROOMS, single, double, furnished or unfurnished, mid-level or Kowloon, excellent locations. Partial service, if required. Small investors. Tel. C.4680.

**TO LET.**—European FLATS, 29A and 29B, Kennedy Road, 4 rooms 2 bathrooms servants quarters. Apply Telephone C.547, or Thornhill Aerated Water Factory, 154, Praya East.

**TO LET.**—Furnished modern Bungalow, five rooms, electric conveniences telephone, gas, garden, garage. No. 1, Victory Avenue, Kowloon. Inspection solicited. Apply Box No. 251, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

**TO LET.**—SHIPPING OFFICES in Connaught Road, Central, Nos. 16, 18 and 19, ground floors; Nos. 16, 17 and 18, first floors; Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, third floors. Please apply S. K. Trust Ltd., 29, Connaught Road, Central.

## PACKING

We carry out every description of packing goods for overseas transport. Terms reasonable.

**KIMOTO & CO.**  
42, Wellington Street.  
Tels. C.609 and 3237.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I have this day removed my office to the Exchange Building, 4th floor. (Telephone No. C.1223).

H. M. SIU, B.Sc.  
Architect & Civil Engineer.  
Hongkong August 1, 1927.

### HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LTD.

An INTERIM DIVIDEND of 60 cents per share has been declared payable on TUESDAY, 23rd August next, on and after which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon application at the Registered Office of the Company, Canal Road East, Bowrington, Hongkong.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be closed from TUESDAY, 9th August to MONDAY, 22nd August, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order

of the Board,

W. F. SIMMONS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 29th July, 1927.

### CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Building, sixth floor, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of August 1927, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following resolution as an extraordinary resolution, namely:—

"That the capital of the Company be reduced from \$6,000,000. — divided into 600,000 shares of \$10.— each, to \$3,000,000.— divided into 600,000 shares of \$5.— each, and that such reduction be effected by cancelling the capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets, to the extent of \$5.— per share upon each of the 589,578 shares which have been issued and are now outstanding, and by reducing the nominal amount of all the shares in the Company's capital from \$10.— to \$5.— per share, provided always that such reduction shall be without prejudice to the Company's rights under Article 32 of the Articles of Association to sue for and recover all arrears of calls now outstanding and due in respect of any forfeited shares."

Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting, to be held at the same place aforesaid on Wednesday, the 24th day of August 1927, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming such resolution as a special resolution accordingly.

By Order of the Board,

D. L. KING,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1927.

### CONSIGNEE NOTICES

#### AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

From U. S. A.

The Motor Vessel,

"OAKBANK"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargoes by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., whence Delivery may be obtained. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 5th August, 1927, 4 p.m. will be subject to Rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before 15th August, 1927, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, 8th August, 1927 at 10 a.m. No fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by,

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents,  
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1927.

### CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

4, Duddell Street.

If you have anything you would like to sell, exchange or advertise send it to the CHINA AUCTION ROOM.

E. V. M. de SOUSA.

## LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from the Executor of the Estate of the late Mrs. M. J. D. Stephens, to sell by Public Auction,

on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 4th and 5th August, 1927, commencing each day at 11 a.m. with an interval from 1 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

At No. 5, Peak Road.

The Whole of Her Valuable Household Furniture, Blackwood Ware, Collection of Pictures, Carols, etc., etc.

comprising:—

Teak Hatstand with Bevelled Mirror, Drawing Room Suite, Chesterfield Couch and Chairs, Overmantel, Oil Paintings, Old Japanese Prints; Bronze and Brass Ware, Lacquered Cabinets, Lacquered Ware, Barometer, Ornaments, Curios, Cloisonne Ware, Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, etc., etc. Teak Extension Dining Table, Teak Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, Cabinets, Cut Glass, Silver Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Teak Desk, Chairs, Electric Fittings, Ceiling and Table Fans, Filter, Teak Ice Chests, Table Clock, etc., etc. Iron Bedsteads, Teak Wardrobe, with Bevelled Mirror Doors, Teak Dressing Table Glass Top, Teak Chest of Drawers, Teak Washstands, etc., etc.

Very Fine Carved Blackwood Ware, Porcelain Panelled Screens, Korean Cabinet with Brass Clasp, Mother of Pearl Inlaid Curio Cabinets, Old Chinese Hall Lanterns, etc., etc.

also

Old English Clocks by G. H. Bor-rall and John Moore & Sons, London.

One Old Grand Father Clock.

One Safe by Milners.

and

One Safe by Herring Hall Marvin.

and

One Piano Pianola by John Broad road & Sons with lot of Music Rolls.

and

A Large Quantity of Maiden Hair Fern and Plants in Pots.

Catalogues will be issued. On View from Monday, the 1st of August, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,  
Auctioneers.

### PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

#### BY ORDER OF THE OWNER.

Public Auction of the under-mentioned Valuable Properties Situate in the New Territories in the Colony of Hongkong.

New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 53 on which is situated the Tai Wan Glass Factory.

This Lot is situate at Kowloon Bay.

A Fish Pond situate at New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 8 in the New Territories.

Lot Nos. 5908 and 5918 in Survey District 1 in the New Territories (Agricultural Lots).

to be sold by

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

on THURSDAY, the 15th September, 1927, at 3 o'clock p.m. in Four Lots

by

Messrs. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

At their Sales Room, 8, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale apply to:—

Messrs. HASTINGS, DENNIS AND BOWLEY,  
Vendor's Solicitors,

8, Des Voeux Road Central, or to

Messrs. LAMMERT BROS., The Auctioneers,  
No. 8, Duddell Street,  
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1927.



IT'S QUALITY  
THAT COUNTS

## SPECIAL OFFER.

### TO-MORROW

THE

LAST DAY of

OUR

LADIES' WEAR

&

SHOE

SALE

10% EXTRA DISCOUNT.

OFF SALE

PRICES

of FRACKS

HATS

SHOES

UNDIES

WRAP COATS

Etc., Etc.

LANE,

CRAWFORD'S

LADIES' SALON

## Theatre Royal

### THE HUNDRETH CONCERT

Wednesday & Thursday

August 3rd and 4th

at 9.15 p.m.

### CONCERT TOUR

JOSEF

BORISSOFF

WORLD FAMOUS VIOLINIST

ON

WORLD TOUR

Accompanist

Willy Reimann

Booking at Anderson's

\$4. \$3. and \$2.

Theatre Royal

A. Stok presents

BENNO

MOISEWITZ

THE WORLD RENOWNED

PIANIST

Saturday, August 6th.

VARIED PROGRAMME

Monday, August 8th.

CHOPIN RECITAL

Each night at 9.15 p.m.

Booking now open at Moutrie's.

Prices \$4, \$3, & \$2.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8th

at 9.30 p.m.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

It is notified for information that a new shortwave commercial wireless service was opened on July 23rd between Hongkong and the Philippines for the exchange of ordinary, deferred and press telegrams. Rates to Manila 80 cents per word ordinary 15 cents per word deferred and press.

To Luzon Islands (Except Manila) and Corregidor Island 45 cents per word ordinary. All other Islands 70 cents per word ordinary. RADIO NOTICES.

Radio Telegraph Services are now in operation between Hongkong and the following places:—French Indo-China, province of Yunnan, Canton, Swatow, Kongsun, Macau, Kwongchow, Fort Bayard, Wuchow, and Hoihow. Rates and further particulars on application to the Radio Counter, 1st Floor, G. P. O. Building.

NOTICE. The parcels post service to Russia in Asia via Japan is temporarily suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below, unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

Dutiable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

Letters and postcards only for the United Kingdom and Europe will be forwarded via Siberia if so superscribed.

Parcels post service between Hongkong and Ports of the Yangtze West of Hankow is temporarily suspended.

### INWARD MAILS.

From	For	Date
Saigon	Chenonceaux	August 3.
Europe via Suez, (letters and papers, London 7th July and parcels 30th June)		
Shanghai	Devanha Keshgar	August 4. August 5.
U.A.S., Canada, Japan and Shang- hai	Pres. Jackson	August 7.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shang- hai	Empress of Russia	August 6.
Manila	Empress of Russia	August 22.



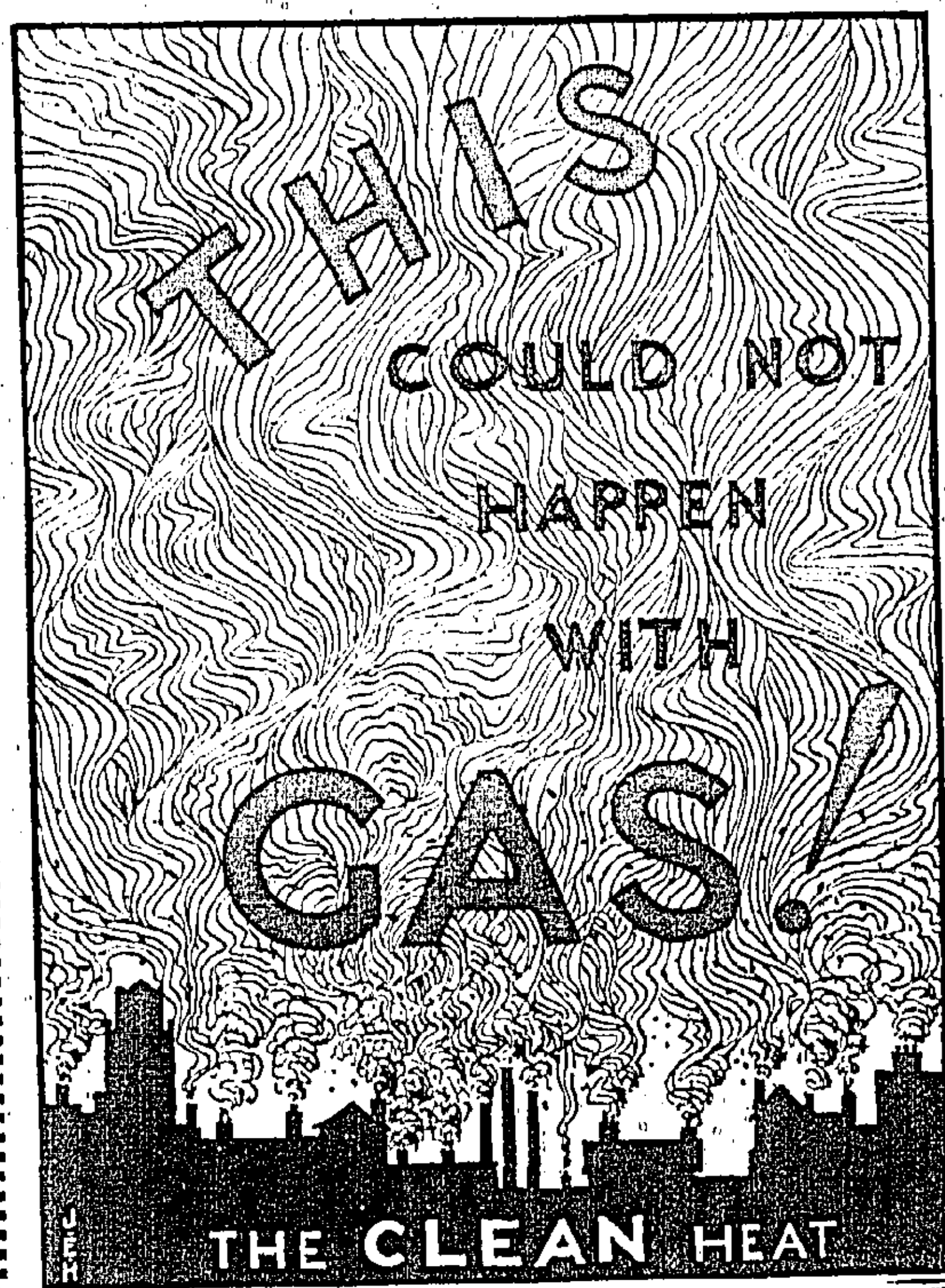
# Sincere's SALE

NOW  
STILL ON  
SPECIAL EXHIBITION  
of  
CURIOSITIES  
on  
ROOF GARDEN  
FOR THE OCCASION OF CHINESE  
VIRGINS' FESTIVAL  
August 1st to 7th

A magnificent display of beautiful, interesting  
automatic scenes representing Chinese fairy  
stories. Artistic handicrafts made of linseeds.  
Invaluable Curios. Adorable flowers.

Refreshment Tickets  
Days 20c.  
Nights 30c.  
VISITORS  
WELCOME  
Exhibition  
Open  
Until 11 p.m.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.



HONGKONG & CHIN GAAS CO., LTD.

## OCCUPATION DAY IN PHILIPPINES.

ABOLITION BEING SUGGESTED.

Army officers at Fort Santiago question the power of Malacanang, or even the Philippine legislature, to abolish Occupation Day, celebrated annually on August 13, as a legal holiday, states the Manila Bulletin.

"Don't quote me as saying so," a Fort Santiago officer said, "but the War Department at Washington was responsible for making August 13 a legal holiday in the Philippines, as far as Army personnel is concerned. Since this is the case, it is my opinion that it is up to the War Department to say whether or not Occupation Day will be abolished."

Veterans began celebrating Occupation Day in 1904. The civil government immediately took the matter up and by executive order it was made a legal holiday. Many of the veterans, at that time, were still in the Army. The commanding general did not have power to give the Veterans leave on August 13, since the occasion was not recognized in War Department Orders. A request was made to the Adjutant General to include Occupation Day in the list of legal holidays, and permission was given to amend Philippine Department orders accordingly. The amendment went into effect on January 28, 1909.

Mr. J. P. Heilbronn writes in this connection to the Manila paper: I have read with interest the symposium of opinions in regard to Occupation Day and its celebration, and I want to say that I am the author of the letter which I sent to Acting Governor Gilmore, and I asked him to find out the sentiment of the public as to the continuance of Aug. 13th as a legal holiday.

I myself am a Veteran, and I know that the Veterans will always hold this day in appropriate remembrance, but the point I wish to make is that outside of their participation in it, the day is not felt with any degree of interest.

Instead of asking for something new, I am asking for an acknowledgment of a fact that already exists, and I wish to add that before taking the matter up with Acting Governor Gilmore, I submitted it to a considerable number of representative Americans and every one of them agreed with me that nothing is being gained by the way Occupation Day is celebrated as a legal holiday.

The flag was hoisted first in Cavite and not in Manila and on August 13th the city of Manila surrendered to the American troops.

I arrived in Cavite on June 30th, 1898 and am fairly well informed as to what happened at that time.

## MANILA RESIDENT'S FUNERAL.

MILITARY HONOURS FOR "OLD FOGGY."

A military funeral for Professor Ebenezer Cook, "Old Foggy," who died on Wednesday afternoon, was conducted from the Army Mortuary Chapel, Bonifacio Drive, Manila, on Thursday. The service was under the auspices of the commander of General Lawton Herbert Post, United Spanish War Veterans, assisted by the department commander and other department officials. Veterans attended in a body and the ritual of the organization was conducted.

Mr. Justice E. Finley Johnson delivered a brief address and read the last poem written by Old Foggy. Mr. Justice Johnson said that the high position held by Professor Cook was because of his character and his willingness to serve other persons. He spoke in high terms of the influence exerted by his writings.

At the close of the service "taps" was sounded and three volleys were fired. The body was conveyed to the crematory on a caisson, the casket draped in an American flag.

## OUR DAILY TALK ON HEALTH.

FRIED FOODS AND THE DIGESTION.

### FATS AND ENERGY.

The chief value of fats in the diet is to provide energy. The fats when burned in the body are stored as glycogen for use as fuel at a later time, or may be developed into the tissue fat in the body.

Some of the fat combines with other food substances, forming compounds that are needed in the tissues. The final chemical change is the burning of the fat into carbon dioxide and water.

Before the World War the American ordinarily consumed about 3½ ounces of fat per day, the Englishman uses 3¼, the German 2 1/3, and the Frenchman 1½. Since that time the figures have changed greatly, particularly for the European countries.

The fats obtained from domestic animals have been produced in smaller amounts, because of lack of food for the stock. The vegetable fats have not been imported in as great amounts. These wholesale changes in the dietary are important from the standpoint of the growth and development of the people.

The factors that determine the use of the fats in the diet are their relative cost, suitability for cooking or other uses in the preparation of food, palatability and family and racial preferences. Then, besides, the fats may contain varying quantities of the vitamin known as fat-soluble A, which is necessary for proper growth and for the prevention of rickets.

### Climatic Considerations.

The kinds of fats that different nations eat depend on climatic and economic conditions. Olive and coconut oil are used in tropical and semi-tropical countries. Lard and butter are the important fats in meat-producing countries.

Scorched fats, such as are found in foods that have been fried at too high a temperature, sometimes prove troublesome and have given fried foods the reputation of being indigestible, but this is probably due to the poor cooking rather than to the fat itself.

It also stated that although fats do not usually cause any digestive disturbances, they do remain in the stomach longer than other nutrients, and this seems to have a most interesting effect on the sensation of hunger. That sensation begins to be felt after the stomach has been empty for some time. If there is little or no fat in the meal the sensation begins more quickly, and this probably explains why a diet poor in fat seems so unsatisfying and why one rich in fat seems hearty. Food without fat is likely to be without flavour and monotonous.

## REVIVAL NIGHTS.

"THE MERRY WIDOW" AT THE QUEEN'S.

Allotted first place by Hongkong cinema-goers in the voting for revival nights at the Queen's Theatre, "The Merry Widow" will be screened to-day and to-morrow in the Colony's principal cinema.

"The Merry Widow" is an impressive picture for a number of reasons, the chief of these being the brilliant character studies, the splendid settings and the skillful filming. The title role is filled by Mae Murray, and very beautiful and accomplished she is, first as Sally O'Hara the dancer, and then as the fabulously wealthy baroness who holds all Paris captive. John Gilbert makes a handsome, dashing Prince Danilo, and Roy D'Arcy, a new "discovery" of Erich Von Stroheim, who made the picture, is excellent as that choice villain, the Crown Prince Mirko.

## SHORT-WAVE RADIO TESTS.

EUROPE'S MUSIC IN SHANGHAI.

With reference to the notice published a few days ago in regard to the 24 hours transmission of the Philips Radio Co., Eindhoven, Holland, reports have reached the N. C. Daily News of Shanghai from local amateurs to the effect that the Philips' station was picked up at about 10.30 p.m. on June 30.

Listeners-in state that the Philips' wave could be heard during the whole night, and gradually gained in strength until 3.30 a.m. when it was very clear, lasting until approximately 5 a.m.

Owing to static and atmospheric disturbances prevailing in daytime during the hot season out here, the wave disappeared at approximately 6 a.m.

The musical programme which was heard here included classical items, songs, piano solos and jazz music.

## PRISON SCENES.

AN EXCITING FILM AT THE WORLD.

Said to be one of the most dramatic stories of life in a great city ever screened, "The People vs. Nancy Preston," which is showing at the World Theatre to-day and to-morrow, is a picture of thrills, mystery and suspense. The plot is woven round the lives of a man, woman and lad who are "framed" by members of a private detective agency and almost prevented from leading honest lives owing to the hounding they receive. Crimes of which they are innocent are fastened on them with the result that they find themselves fugitives from the law. The scenes are mostly laid in Sing Sing prison, the haunts of crooks and in a peaceful little village where the fugitives seek refuge. Miss Marguerite de la Motte appears as the woman with a past, and Mr. John Bowers plays the part of the convict who makes up his mind to reform. With Frankie Darro, one of the best juvenile players of the screen, as the son, they pass through many adventures, all of which are exciting and some of which are sensational.

## LEVINE TO RE-CROSS ATLANTIC.

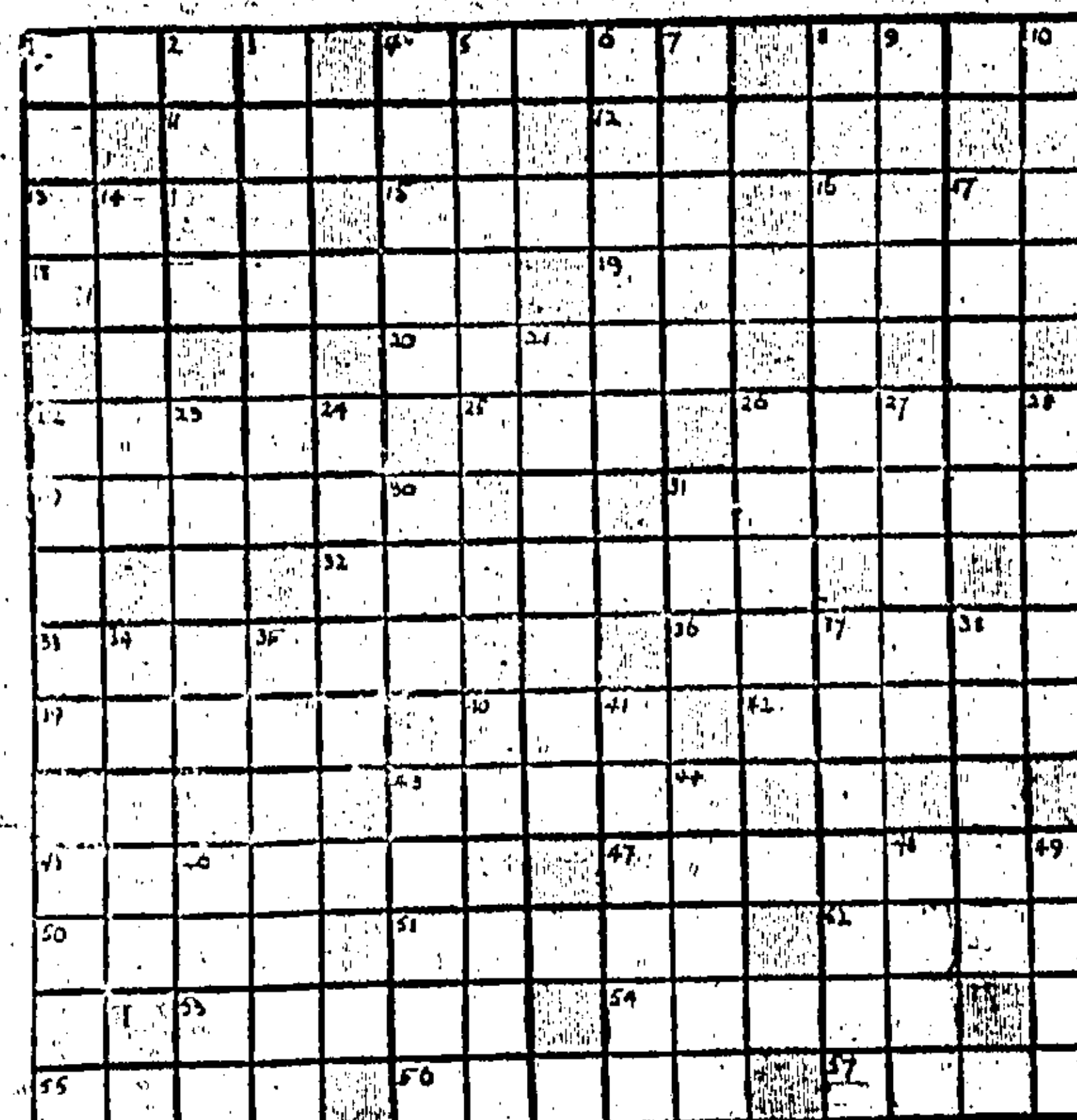
EXPECTS TO START SHORTLY.

Paris, July 28.—Charles A. Levine will hop off for the United States in the plane "Columbia" in about ten days, his representative stated to-day. Levine's plane will be piloted by the French aviator De Cepion.

Sir F. Hall asked in Parliament last month whether, seeing that the imports by Germany from Soviet Russia of poison gas bombs, which it had now been found by the German Courts had been taking place over a considerable period of time, constituted a breach of the Treaty of Versailles.

any assurance had been received from the German Government that there should be no repetition of this. Mr. Locker-Lampson said he was given to understand that the import into Germany in contravention of Article 107 of the Treaty of Versailles of arms and ammunition from Russia had now ceased, and all transactions in connexion with such imports had liquidated. Should any further infraction of the Treaty in this particular respect be brought to light in the future it would, of course, be possible for the question to be brought to the notice of the League of Nations under the Treaty of Versailles.

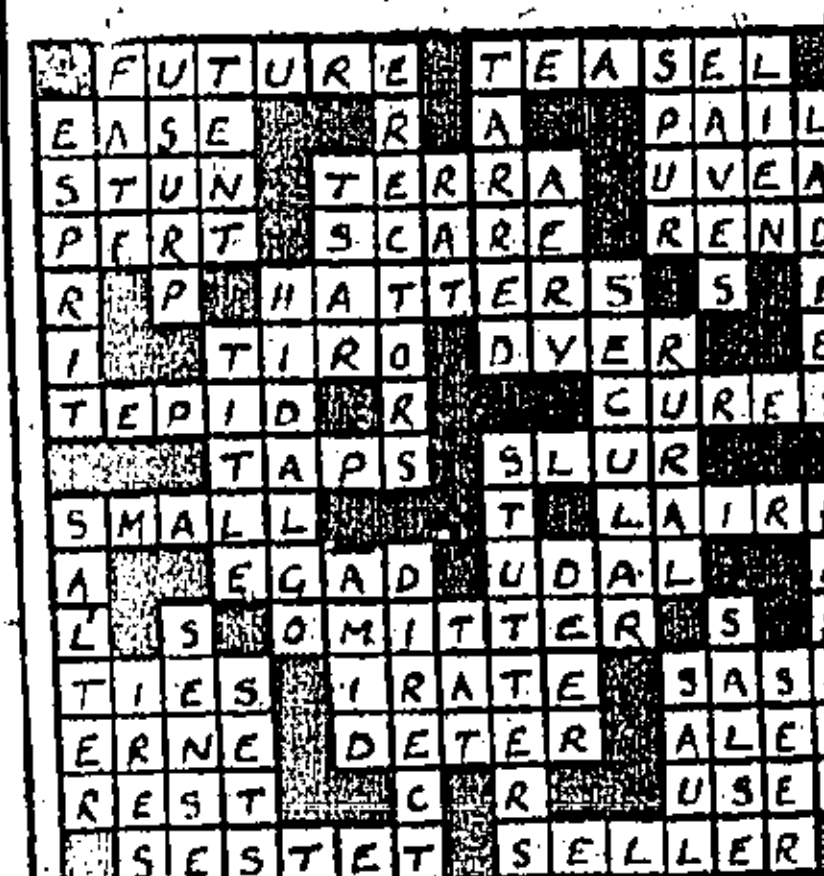
## OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



- Across.
- Strike with hand.
  - Mohammedan name for God.
  - Aperture.
  - Weapon.
  - Puppy fruit.
  - Lenses.
  - Tidal wave.
  - True.
  - Those who 'test food'.
  - Changed.
  - Attends.
  - Metallic vessels.
  - Female deer.
  - Steady.
  - Obliterates.
  - One who tosses.
  - Pertaining to nomad.
  - Firm.
  - Long scoops (naut).
  - Wearies.
  - Portion of a play.
  - Auctions.
  - Made of ash.
  - Slaves.
  - Obtained from hides.
  - Warmth.
  - Quicks.
  - Detest.
  - Cut asunder.
  - Occupies space.
  - Fastened in a knot.
  - Measures of time.
  - Urgent want.
- Down.
- Seasoning.
  - Skilled crafts.
  - Small weapons.
  - Vigilant.
  - Let on a lease.
  - Wear down.
  - Parts of boots.
  - Stops.
  - One who dyes.
  - Related.

- 14 Keen.
- 17 Eagle's nest.
  - 21 Governor of a nome.
  - 22 Animal.
  - 23 Afterwards.
  - 24 Dispatches.
  - 25 Articles of clothing.
  - 27 Board or plank.
  - 28 Apparel.
  - 30 A Chinese sauce.
  - 31 It is.
  - 34 A tenth part.
  - 35 Combined with air.
  - 37 Made of earth.
  - 38 Dogma.
  - 40 Confirm.
  - 41 Bank official.
  - 43 Passage.
  - 44 Inhabited by birds.
  - 45 Demonstrative pronoun.
  - 46 Bruise.
  - 48 English wild animal.
  - 49 Split.

Yesterday's Puzzle.



## NOTED FILM ACTOR'S FORMER WIFE.

TO MAKE HOME IN THE EAST.

Mrs. Vivian Bath, better known as Mary Hay, former wife of Richard Barthelmess, the noted film actor, arrived in Manila on Thursday on the s.s. President Madison to visit her parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frank M. Caldwell, of Corregidor. Many social affairs in her honour have been planned in army circles in the city and at Corregidor, where General Caldwell is commanding officer.

An Associated Press dispatch from New York some months ago said: "Mary Hay, musical comedy dancer, and former wife of Richard Barthelmess, motion picture actor, is to live in Singapore, Straits Settlements, as the bride of a young British rubber merchant."

"Her marriage to Vivian Bath by a justice of the peace at Greenwich, Conn., was recently dissolved. The couple had met only a few weeks ago."

"The bride said that on her way to her new home she would stop at Los Angeles and try to persuade her former husband to

give up their four-year-old daughter, Mary Hay Barthelmess, who, under the terms of her mother's divorce decree, spends six months a year with each parent.

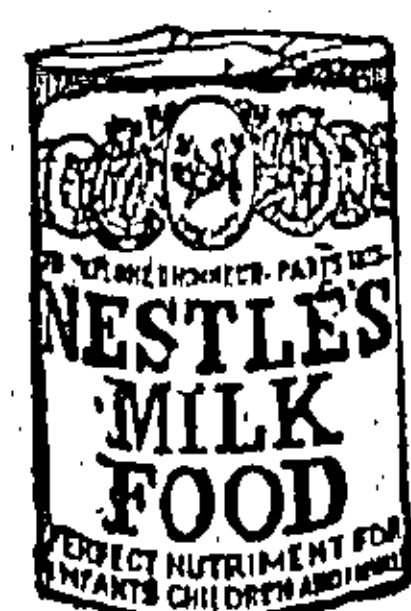
"Barthelmess met Miss Hay when she was dancing in the Zeigfeld Folies in 1920 and he was acting in 'Way Down East.' They were married the same year. Miss Hay left the stage after her marriage but returned two years later.

"A quarrel in front of Texas Guinan's club last November marked the parting of the ways for Miss Hay and Barthelmess. She went to Paris the same month and began suit for the divorce which was granted January 15 of this year. Since her return to the stage, she has been dancing in musical comedy, night clubs and vaudeville with Clifton Webb as partner."



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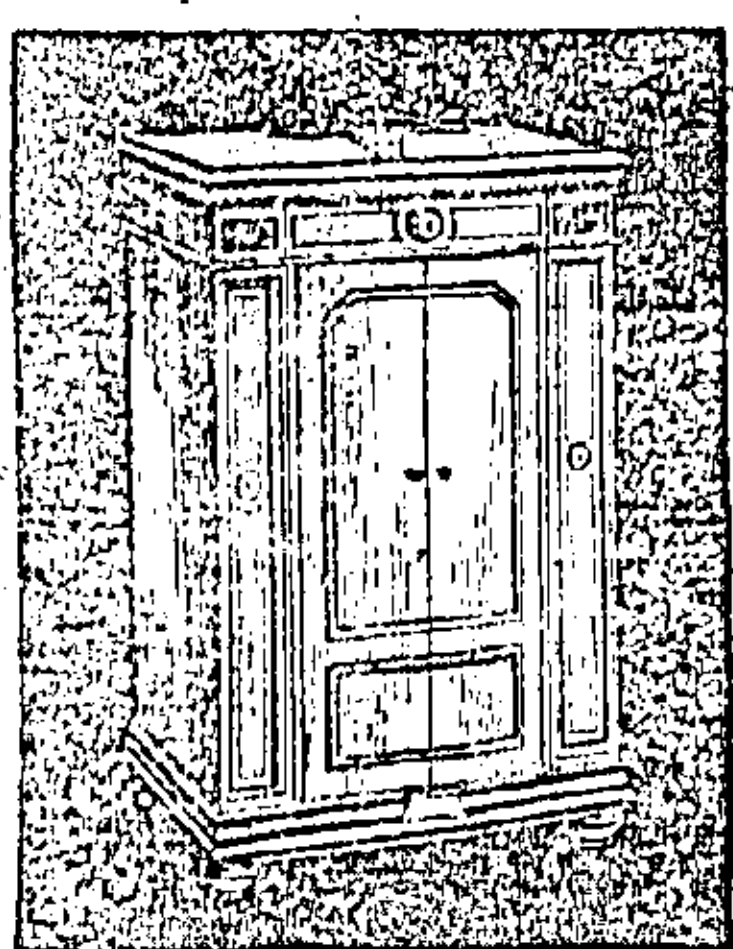
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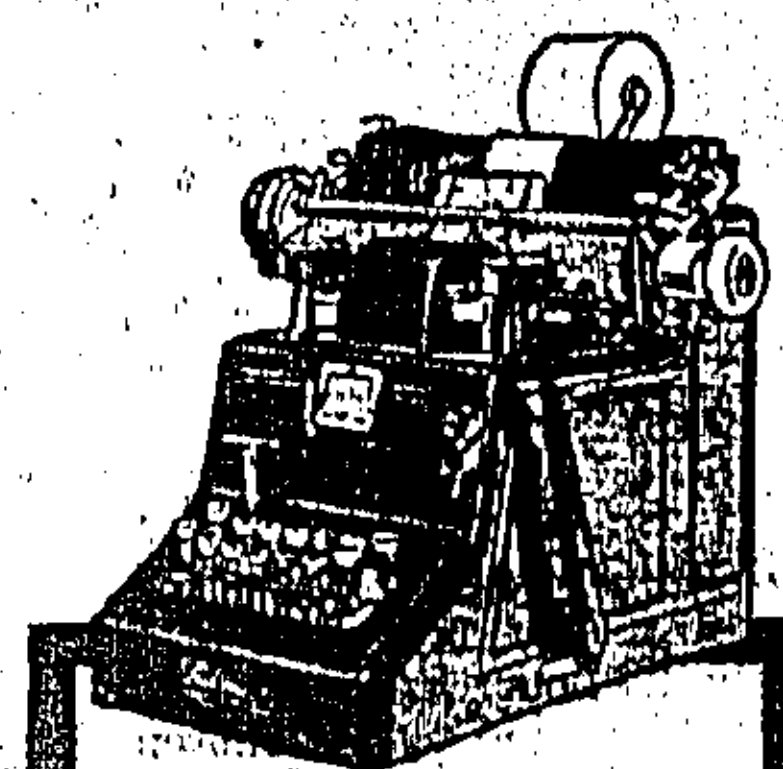
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Dalton

The Hongkong Telegraph

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1927.

THE LESSON OF  
CANADA.

Week-end telegrams have announced the arrival in Canada of the distinguished visitors from the Homeland—the Prince of Wales, Prince George and the Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin. The visit, which is in connexion with the Dominion's Jubilee, will most certainly be productive of much rejoicing and the welling up of natural loyalties—those ties which bind together the widely separated nations of the British Empire. It is 60 years ago now since the British North America Act became law—an act which has permitted the growth of Canada from a Colony into a nation. With its passage the Home Government relinquished all formal constitutional authority, and the lapse of time has only given more and more practical expression to the doctrine of equality within the Empire then first clearly set out. Technically the Bonds of Empire were relaxed; morally they were renewed, so that to-day the undisputed formula of Empire is that freedom means friendship. The union is close enough to guarantee contact. That suffices, for out of contact there arises a mutual appreciation which leads in turn to mutual services. The future will show how far this new principle will carry. But it was not for Canada alone, nor even for the British Empire alone, that Confederation was a memorable event. It put an end to that indefinite period in which facts seemed to prove that colonial Empires ended in disintegration. The conclusion drawn from the revolt of the American colonies of Britain, and strengthened by the gradual expulsion of Spanish authority from South America, was nullified in the decade which saw the establishment of the sovereignty of the Crown in India and the grant of what we now term Dominion status to Canada. Though few minds realised it at the time, confederation had sent the "ripe fruit" theory of colonies into the limbo of antiquated ideas, and had heralded the modern conception of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

In another respect the force of Canada's example is already patent. She has shown how the conflicting aspirations of two races can be reconciled in a federal synthesis. Her success points the way to South Africa, whose problem is the more urgent because both races compose

the minority which controls the destinies of a black sub-continent. No similar compulsion rested upon Canada. Her specific function in world affairs is of a subtler kind. Federation has been her chosen means of fulfilling the task which she began to perform the day when the United Empire Loyalists crossed her border. More and more, as autonomy brought consolidation and development quickened her national spirit, has Canada served humanity by linking the two great sections of the English-speaking world. Her service will find its symbol and its memorial in the joint inauguration of the new Peace "Bridge" by the Prince of Wales and the Vice-President of the United States. But it is given its best expression in a monument at once so huge and so familiar that the world accepts it as a part of the natural order of things. A frontier line 3,000 miles long separates the Dominion from the United States and for all the 3,000 miles there is never a gun. The future will make Canada internally as the past has made her nationally. The interest which her statesmen are taking in immigration from the British Isles shows that the impulse to fresh activities is stirring. If the Jubilee of Confederation passed unnoticed in the agony of the war, the diamond jubilee can be celebrated in a world whose anxieties are tempered by hope. And if the centenary finds mankind in the enjoyment of peace and of the prosperity which peace brings, that will be due in so much measure to Canada's own contributions to the needs of civilisation.

## Is Boxing Brutal?

A good deal of interest will be taken by all who are concerned with the "noble art" in the protest by Sir Hall Caine, the famous novelist, against the last big championship fight in London, when Walker and Milligan battled for fistie honours. If that contest displeased the Manx writer, he must be still further perturbed at the reports of the Dempsey-Sharkey match, when much blood was shed. Opinion as to the brutality or otherwise of boxing as a sport must differ, and on this point many people will "agree to disagree." Undoubtedly boxing can be brutal, just as wrestling or even horse-racing can. There are those who even see much to find fault with in fox-hunting, hare coursing, or, for that matter, rabbit shooting. But certainly the spectacle of two grown men hitting and mauling each other, with sometimes fatal results, is not one that will be acceptable to all tastes. One criterion is the virtual exclusion of women from boxing contests, though their inclusion in audiences is extending. Yet, brutal or otherwise, boxing is a typically British sport, and as such will survive while Spain has its far more cruel national sport of bull-fighting, Spain its cock-fights, and so forth, or even longer. Actually, the modern rules of the fistie art, popularly termed the Queensberry rules, are gentle by comparison with the "until one of 'em drops" prize fights of old, with bare fists, some of which lasted several hours. Then, so far as British sports of olden times go, there were such diversions as ball batting, and cock fights were common a century ago (and are still practised in modified form in certain parts of England). The fact remains that public opinion—especially if we are to judge by latter-day difficulties of staging big contests through official obstruction—appears to be turning against prize fights. Perhaps the human race, with its advancing civilisation is actually becoming more squeamish than it was in the time of our great-grand parents, or even later. Which does not necessarily answer the query whether battling for fistie honours is a brutal form of sport. The best reply seems to be, yes, insofar as most sports where skill, strength, and human endurance under stress are a factor. The man who is heavily ticked at "rigger" and has some bones broken, the batsman who misjudges a rising ball on a fiery pitch and has his eye cut open, and others who suffer injury in sport, may be just as "brutally" used as the game fighter who struggles on, with gory visage, until his seconds throw in the towel.

The grave in the Protestant cemetery at Bangkok of the German Charge d'Affaires, who was buried in 1925, has been desecrated and the bronze cover stolen. There is much indignation at this outrage amongst the German community.

## DAY BY DAY.

A MAN IS KNOWN BY THE COMPANY HE KEEPS, BUT YOU MAY KNOW HIM STILL MORE INTIMATELY, THOROUGHLY, AND JUSTLY IF YOU CAN GET HIM TO ALLOW YOU A PEEP INTO THE BOOKS HE READS.—T. W. H. Croftland.

There were two fresh Chinese cases of typhoid reported over the holiday week-end.

The P. and O. s.s. Nyanza is due here from Singapore at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

The s.s. Empress of Russia left Yokohama yesterday, and is due here on Monday next, at 6 p.m.

The P. & O. s.s. Devanha is due here with the outward English mails about noon on Thursday.

There will be Evening Service in the Peak Church on Sundays August 7th and 14th at 6.30 p.m. Preacher Rev. E. A. Rigden R.N. All seats free.—Advt.

A Chinese woman living at 56, Sai Street, attempted to commit suicide by drinking lysol yesterday. She is now lying in a serious condition in the Government Civil Hospital.

A sub-contractor engaged on excavation work on Morrison Hill reports that his foreman absconded yesterday with \$300, which was entrusted to him to be paid to the workmen.

Whilst playing at Wong Nei Chong yesterday, a Chinese boy aged fourteen, residing at No. 10, Bowington Canal Road, was bitten by a dog, which is still at large. The boy has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital.

Shanghai papers report the deaths last Wednesday of Professor L. T. Helfrich, of the Shanghai College, Mrs. Lana Marco, and Mr. John W. Schoenfeld, a partner in the firm of Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Mrs. Ermina Benarba, residing at No. 9, Wai Ching Street, West Point, reports that thieves entered her house yesterday by forcing open the staircase door yesterday morning. The robbers took with them money, jewellery and clothing valued at \$313.

The funeral of the late Mr. Lo Lin-yuk, of Macao, was held on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, H. E. the Governor of Macao being among those present. In the course of the funeral service the Governor of Macao delivered a short speech relating the life work of the deceased merchant.

In the crew's quarters on board the s.s. Tisalak on Saturday, a party of detectives searching the vessel discovered 28 tins of prepared opium, which had been left unclaimed. Mr. W. Schofield made an order for the confiscation of the opium at the Kowloon Magistrate's this morning.

A Chinese hawk of No. 37, Shanghai Street was sentenced to six months' hard labour by Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistrate's this morning on a charge of unlawful possession of an automatic pistol and 99 rounds of ammunition which were found concealed in a disused stove on the verandah of the defendant's flat.

A Chinese shop joki, who was entrusted with forty crates of chickens, valued at \$470, to be taken to dealers in Macao, left Hongkong on July 28 and has not been heard of since. His master, who owns a shop at 276 Des Vieux Road Central, fears that the man has absconded after collecting the money due on the chickens.

On arrival of the President Polk yesterday, it was learned that Mr. Francis X. Bushman, the prominent cinema star making the world tour, was not on board. Mr. Bushman received a cable at Shanghai, recalling him on urgent private affairs, and he embarked on the President Cleveland sailing from that port for the United States. Mr. Bushman, prior to leaving, expressed his disappointment at being unable to complete the tour.

The recent invitation for tenders for supplying the Chinese Eastern Railway with rails and accessories attracted many competitors anxious to get the order for 11,000 tons of rails, with accessories, amounting to more than G\$2,000,000. British, French, German, Belgian, Russian, American and other firms tendered and that of a French concern (Mark Terk), at G\$42.38 per ton was accepted. It is noteworthy that French factories of late have been very lucky in obtaining orders from the Chinese Eastern Railway. Not a long time ago they obtained an order for roofing iron. The budget committee of the Chinese Eastern Railway has approved a credit of G. Rs. 3,000,000 for the purchase of 2,000 freight-cars.

## ANOTHER GOOD-GHOST STORY.

CARNARVON ROAD  
OUTDONE.

The vernacular press relates the strange story of the meeting with a ghost, at daylight, by the proprietor of the Chinese restaurant, in To Yuen, in Reclamation Street, Yau-mat, who said that several years ago he and another Chinese, named Wong, were partners in business. About ten years ago Wong died in Hongkong, and he was at Wong's bedside to the end. On July 30, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, while he was walking home along Nathan Road, the restaurant proprietor noticed a man dressed in a long white gown who was walking a few yards ahead of him. In appearance this man greatly resembled Wong, the deceased friend. Later, this man suddenly turned round and addressed his friend by name, acting as though they were intimate friends. Considering that it would be impolite to resist the friendly attitude of the other man, the owner of the restaurant answered and said that he was on his way home and that he was rather busy at the moment, therefore he requested his friend to come and visit him at some other time. But the man with the long gown followed persistently. By this time the restaurant owner became frightened.

## A Friendly Chat.

Eventually, however, both men arrived at the restaurant in Reclamation Street, and seeing that he was now in his own shop the proprietor became reassured, and told the waitress to prepare two cups of tea.

As it was about 3.30 p.m., at the time when there were no visitors in the restaurant, both friends sat down at a table, taking their tea and talking about old times when they were conducting business in Hongkong.

When asked by what sort of business he was now doing, the "ghost" replied that he was managing a rice and firewood business in a foreign place, and was only waiting for a steamer to take him back, where he was living with two daughters and a son. After chatting about half an hour, the ghost said that he desired to leave—to the great relief of the frightened man who immediately accompanied him to the door. When the ghost was seen stepping just outside the door of the restaurant, he disappeared altogether, as if by magic. The bewildered and panic-stricken man then went up to his restaurant and asked the waitress whether she noticed the face of his friend or not. But the woman replied that she did not notice anyone. This merely added to the restaurant proprietor's amazement.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

PRAYA SHACKS.

[To the Editor, Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—I notice that the reclaimed area on the Praya East is being filled up with most unsightly wooden shacks. Is it for this purpose that the area has been reclaimed? Now, it is impossible to view the harbour, whereas a nice promenade might have been erected the same as we have at Home. The area now seems liable to develop into one more slum centre.—Yours etc.,

RHYL.

## Charge to Lady Golfers.

Sir,—I, as a member, am sorry to hear the Royal Hongkong Golf Club are considering a charge for lady friends of members using the club houses. Surely, the Committee do not expect the ladies to stand out in the heat whilst their men friends take refreshment?

As it is now, our children are barred from the club houses. Must it be our wives next? A charge might reasonably be made to ladies actually using the greens, but surely not for the privilege of sitting in the club house?—Yours, etc.,

OLEINONE.

Further details are given in our advertisement columns of the cheery little revues to be given in the Star Theatre by the new Our Cabaret company of ten London artistes which Mr. Charles Chamier is bringing to Hongkong. The first of these revues is "Cocktails," which will be given on Saturday and Sunday, August 5 and 6. This will be followed by "Snappy" on Monday and Tuesday, August 7 and 8; "Our Cabaret" on Wednesday and Thursday, August 9 and 10; and "Tally Ho" on Friday and Saturday, August 11 and 12. Booking is now open at Messrs. Moutrie's and the Star Theatre at the popular prices of \$5, \$2 and \$1.

## The Very Idea!

"Did the prisoner offer any resistance?" asked the Judge.

"Only half-a-crown, yer honour," said the Irish policeman, "an' faith, I wouldn't look at it."

A Geneva business man, serving a term of imprisonment for fraud, was brought from his cell, at the request of a local judge, to examine and give an opinion on the investments of a dead millionaire.

The millionaire was Tommasini, a Russian of Odessa, who died a year ago in Geneva. He left \$80,000 to the three children of his first marriage, but the legacy was misapplied by a step-brother.

A legal action was brought by the children, but, as the step-brother refused to deliver the keys of safes in a Geneva bank, the judge ordered the safes to be forced open. A large sum in share certificates and cash was found and brought into court.

He had been detained, "and when he arrived at the concert hall where he had been due half an hour before the doorman refused to let him in."

"The concert has already begun, sir," he explained respectfully. "The singer is now giving her third song."

"But I'll step very quietly," he said. "I shall make no disturbance."

"I can't do that, sir. You see the trouble is if the audience see the door open they might all rush out."

Willesden magistrate (to applicant for a summons for wages): You were in the kitchen, I suppose? Applicant: No, in the kennels with the dogs.

Police constable at Kingston: I could hear their language when they were half a mile away.

Man at Tottenham: I am in a difficulty as is usual. Magistrate: You are usually in difficulty? Man: No. At the word "difficulty" I should have taken a breath.

Magistrate (at Marylebone): Are you in work? Man: No. I am in the work-house.

The large public audience at the United Free Church Assembly was entertained by the Rev. Hugh Elder, Edinburgh, who presented the report of the Committee on the Youth of the Church, to a number of Sunday school "howlers."

Students were asked to describe the circumstances which led to the first appointment of deacons. One of the candidates wrote:—"The (the deacons) must be energetic and wise to come through arguments victorious and take a defeat smilingly."

Another student wrote:—"The disciples appointed seven men to look after the women. They were to be very strong men and faithful and honest. Deacons were appointed because the wives of preachers were left too much alone."

Logic and ignorance often walk hand in hand.—Professor Saurat. Advertising in newspapers to-day is read with the same interest as the news columns.—Sir Charles Higham.

I still think women should never speak in public and perhaps as little as possible in private.—Lady Lilford.

A gentleman lying on his death-bed, called to his coachman, who had been an old servant, and said, "Ah, Tom, I am going a long and rugged journey, worse than ever you drove me."

"Oh, dear sir," replied the fellow (the gentleman having been an indifferent master to him), "ne'er let that discourage you, for it's all down hill."

A verdict of "Suicide while temporarily insane" was recorded at an inquest at Haslemere, on Mr. Charles Thomas Gurney Castleman, who was found shot in the cellar of the Railway Hotel, Haslemere.

The widow stated in evidence that her husband had been greatly worried during the last month by the action of local members of the Ancient Order of Froth-Blowers in leaving his hotel because, she believed, he had not attended their meetings. This caused loss of business.

Counsel (examining witness)—You say you heard the first shot fired?

Witness—"Yes, sir."

"How near were you to the scene of the affray?"

"At the first shot I was about ten feet from the man who fired."

"Ten feet? Well, now tell the Court where you were when the second shot was fired."

"I didn't measure the distance."

"How far should you say?"

"Well, I should think that it would be about half a mile."



WORLD THEATRE IN  
BANKRUPTCY.ISSUE TRIED AS TO THE OLD  
PARTNERSHIPS.

CREDITORS FOR \$17,000.

An issue as to whether two Chinese, Lai Hoi-san and Lai Man-wai, were partners in the World Theatre, in bankruptcy, before it was taken over by the Hongkong Amusements, Limited, was tried in the Supreme Court this morning before the acting Chief Justice, Mr. J. R. Wood. His Lordship held, after hearing the evidence, that the men were partners, and remarked that the effect of his judgment was that both men were bankrupts and their property was rendered liable.

The plaintiffs were the Hongkong Amusements, Limited, for whom Mr. F. C. Jenkin appeared, instructed by Mr. E. S. C. Brooks. Mr. E. L. Agassiz, the Official Receiver was also in court.

In outlining the facts, Mr. Jenkin said the issue was ordered to be tried on February 5 last year for the parties to decide whether or not the men were partners. He remarked that the plaintiffs were creditors in the bankruptcy of the theatre for the sum of \$17,000, of which \$6,000 was for films supplied, and \$11,000 was under an assignment on the Hongkong Government for rent due by the theatre to the Government.

In March, 1921, he continued, four brothers, including the two defendants, Lai Pak-hoi and Lai Tung-hoi, conceived the idea of acquiring from the Crown a certain piece of property for the purpose of erecting a cinema, and they obtained a lease of Inland Lot 2,323 and proceeded to build the World Theatre on it.

The proprietors who were carrying on the business constituted a firm of which the first defendant, Lai Hoi-san, was the principal partner and the only active one. He contributed, on their evidence, four fifths of the total capital, which was \$50,000. The partnership appointed Mr. Wong Tai-so, the principal witness in the matter, to act for them in their English business, of which there was a considerable amount. He was also related to the second defendant, Lai Man-wai, by marriage.

## Theatre Built.

Continuing, Mr. Jenkin explained that the building was completed in July, 1921, and shortly afterwards a mortgage was executed in favour of the Bank of East Asia for \$20,000. That was attended to by Lai Hoi-san, who was really the master mind in anything of importance that took place in connection with the business.

The second defendant was a dormant partner, and in July, 1925, shortly after the strike had broken out and the financial position of the theatre was critical, he made an attempt to transfer his share of \$1,000 to a lady named Mrs. Yeung. The papers were handed to Wong Tai-so, who, however, did not put through the transaction. He took them to Mr. H. K. Woo, for reasons, which were not material. They were photographed and the originals were returned to the second defendant, since when they had not been seen. He was not in the Colony, but he had filed an affidavit in the matter at Shanghai about a year ago. The photographs in that respect was the only evidence they could produce.

Giving evidence, Wong Tai-so, an architect's apprentice, spoke of the active part played in the business by Lai Hoi-san, and as to how he engaged men and fixed their salaries. When the strike of 1925 broke out, he continued, the partners were being pressed by creditors, and a petition in bankruptcy was filed on August 22nd, 1925.

## Negotiations Fail.

Negotiations were entered into with Mr. Lo Kau, a director of the Hongkong Amusements, Limited, but nothing materialised. On March 19, 1926, acting on the instructions of Lai Hoi-san, witness wrote a letter to the manager of the Pathe Orient, one paragraph of which read, "Our proprietor, Mr. Lai Hoi-san, has agreed to sign and will give his firm's chop to guarantee the above payment, and by doing so we hope you will be satisfied."

Witness agreed that the letter bore the signature of Lai Hoi-san against the word "Guarantor."

After looking at the photographs, witness said that one was a receipt of the World Theatre issued in favour of Lai Man-wai for \$1,000, his share money, and that the other was a document of transfer of that share to Mrs. Yeung Yuk-lun. They bore the dates July 28, 1925.

In reply to Mr. Jenkin, witness said he had no knowledge of that transfer having been put through. After Wong Lam-tao, at present employed in the Chinese advertising department of Hongkong Amusements, and formerly employed at the World Theatre, had

## BORODIN'S PLOT.

SCHEMING AGAINST  
HANKOW.

HIS VIRTUAL EXPULSION.

The changes in complexion of the Hankow Government and the possible unification of the Kuomintang party are the result of an accidental exposure of one of the most sinister plans conceived by the Third International and quietly being carried out by Comrade Borodin, writes Mr. George E. Sokolsky in the N. C. Daily News.

I shall give this story as it has come to me from sources which may be accepted as reliable and which should be thoroughly informed with regard to events in Wahan:

Some time in June, in a casual conversation an Indian Communist called attention to the new programme of the Third International with regard to China. Mr. Sun Fo and Mr. Wang Ching-wei had heard nothing of such a change in policy and were, according to my informant, surprised that there should have been a change without their knowledge. In the course of the discussion on the subject, they were shown a copy of the new instructions, which practically indicated that Borodin was to organize a 100 per cent. Communist Government in Hankow; that he was to destroy all the Kuomintang leaders in the place and that he was to organize a Communist army which was to fight and eventually eliminate the Hankow Government's armistice.

The Programme of Duplicity. As given to me, this programme contained five provisions, as follows:

1. Land in Hunan and Hupeh is to be confiscated by the peasants without any reference to the Government, the peasants acting through the C.P.

2. A new leadership is to be created within the Kuomintang consisting entirely of C.P. members; the Left Wing of the Kuomintang is to be eliminated.

3. The Kuomintang organization is to be reconstructed along more radical lines, so that in due course, the Kuomintang as a party disappears and the Communist Party of China takes its place.

4. A court is to be created consisting of persons with known reputations, which is to judge counter-revolutionary military men and is to punish them for their opposition to the revolutionary activities of the C.P.

5. Finally, an army is to be organized, drilled and armed. This army is to consist of 20,000 armed Communists and 50,000 labourers and peasants of Hunan and Hupeh.

Comrade Borodin was faced with these proposals and was asked why he had not informed the Kuomintang and the Wuhan Government that he had received them. His reply being unsatisfactory, the Wuhan Government began to take steps to prevent its destruction by the C. P. For these proposals were definitely aimed at the Left Wing members of the Kuomintang who were managing that Government and at the Hunan and Hupeh military men who had been supporting it. Borodin was placed in the position of defending himself against the charge of having "double-crossed" those Chinese who had preferred to support him against General Chiang Kai-shek when the split took place and who had retained him in China against the advice of other Kuomintang leaders who assured them that if he left the country there would be no split.

## Mike Ordered to Leave.

On July 13, a meeting took place at Mr. Wang Ching-wei's house in the course of which, it was determined to declare the C. P. and Communism outlawed. The following day a meeting took place at the Central Bank in Hankow, in the presence of Mr. T. V. Soong, at which it was decided that Borodin should return to Russia; that a plenary session of the Central Executive Committee should be called at Hankow to meet on August 15; that all radical movements should be forbidden, and that a delegate be sent to Moscow to explain to the Third International the true character and intentions of the Kuomintang and the reasons for the present actions.

An attempt was made by Comrade Borodin's friends to obtain for him a safe passage via Shanghai, but this they were unable to do as Nanking apparently was unwilling to let him pass. He is now said to be on his way to Moscow.

(Continued on Page 11.)

given evidence as to Lai Hoi-san's activities, and the photographer had spoken as to the taking of the photographs, his Lordship said he considered the matter had been sufficiently proved, and gave judgment for the plaintiffs on the issue, with costs from estate.

GENEVA DEADLOCK  
CONTINUES.DELEGATES SEEKING WAY  
TO CLOSURE.

COMPROMISE UNLIKELY.

Geneva, Aug. 1.

There is still no indication of the fate of the naval conference. A compromise appears doubtful, and the delegates are prevailing that the best means of suitably closing the conference, probably adjourning the whole question until the revision of the Washington treaty in 1931.

The plenary conference has been fixed for Thursday.—*Reuter.*

No New American Plan.

Washington, Aug. 1.

The British Ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, unexpectedly returned from his summer quarters and privately conferred with Mr. Kellogg at Washington.

Officials decline to indicate the significance of Sir Esme Howard's visit, in view of the situation at Geneva, but it is pointed out that there is no prospect of a new American proposal in relation to the deadlock at the naval conference.—*Reuter's American Service.*

British Principles Unshaken.

London, Aug. 1.

At the request of the United States delegation, the plenary session of the Naval Limitation Conference at Geneva, which was fixed for to-morrow afternoon, has been postponed, as the Americans are understood to require more time for the examination of the British proposals. It is not expected that the plenary session will be held before Thursday.

Although reports from Washington hold out little hope of an agreement being reached, the postponement is regarded as a favourable factor, and it is understood that Mr. Gibson is in close telegraphic consultation with the authorities at Washington.

The Times Geneva correspondent says America's insistence on the eight-inch as against the six-inch gun, has been modified, and her opposition is now based on the amount of the suggested new tonnage, although that amount is less than originally put forward in the American proposal, and is very near to what, in the earlier stages of the conference the United States regarded as a reasonable figure.

It was only when the Americans discovered that their own limits involved building if they wished to maintain parity, that they shifted their ground. In the British view, the question of parity must be considered as an affair of the United States. The British delegation, with the approval and support of the British Government, is still guided by the principle that adequate protection of Empire trade routes is its first care. The more fact that enemy warships in the late war sank over 7,800,000 tons of shipping carrying British supplies should be argument enough that this is a matter no British statesman can trifle with.

## Attention Distracted.

In the last few weeks, the attention of the public has been allowed to drift away from the original purpose of the conference. When the British Government consented to take part in the conference it expressly stated that the views of His Majesty's Government upon the special geographical position of inter-imperial communications, and the necessity for protection of its food supplies, were well known, and, together with the special conditions and requirements of other countries invited to participate in the conversations, must be taken into account. The principle that the level to which the navies could be reduced must be compatible with no other security, was also admitted from the first by the United States Government, and was twice mentioned in its replies to the refusal of France to join in the conference.

In the earlier stages of the conference, the American delegation declared itself guided by a desire to take up and determine on their merits, in a spirit of mutual accommodation, the respective technical naval problems, each having regard to the needs of the others. It was not until Admiral Jones introduced the question of parity into the discussions that the American delegation evolved the theory that contingencies in respect of commerce raiding in time of war must not be allowed to influence preparations in time of peace.—*British Wireless.*

This morning's Harbour Office reports gave 12 arrivals and nine departures of which four and two respectively were British. The return for the holiday period as from Saturday to Tuesday gave 33 arrivals and 31 departures, of which eight and five respectively were British, leaving 77 vessels in harbour, British 84.

## HSUCHOW'S FALL.

SOUTHERN FORCES  
DEMORALISED.

EVACUATION IN A HURRY.

Hsuehchow, July 25.

There was intermittent rifle fire across the Grand Canal all night last night which increased in volume after daylight this morning. At 9 o'clock this morning the armoured train Honan again advanced to the bridge to draw fire and discover the disposition of the enemy forces, and after some firing with three-inch guns and machine guns enemy positions were located in several villages and in fields of tall kaoliang (sorghum). The Honan then withdrew and reported that it appeared, after shelling the villages, that the enemy had two three-inch guns only, well behind the lines in the hills. At 11 a.m. the Honan repeated the advance manoeuvre and drew much heavier rifle fire, indicating that the enemy's front positions had been reinforced. During this engagement the commanding officer, Major Kotloff, and the forward gun commander, Major Hramoff (?), sustained flesh wounds in the arms and had to be withdrawn from duty.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon two brigades of infantry were ordered to stand by behind the embankment along the canal on both sides of the bridge and prepare to charge across under the support of the Shantung, the Honan and the 6th Army field artillery, which was advanced to the canal bank.

## A Slow Advance.

Twelve three-inch guns in all then heavily shelled the villages, where the enemy position had been located, with shrapnel and high explosive, while the rifle-men in the trenches and the machine guns mowed the kaoliang fields. At first the enemy replied with a furious rifle fusillade, but this slackened after about ten minutes shelling of the villages when soldiers could be seen running from them. At the end of twenty minutes' fire, an infantry advance was ordered and the Shantung troops came out into the open and marched to the bridge along the embankments from both sides and from the rear with the greatest sang froid. Speed was impossible because of the numbers that had to cross a single bridge, but instead of drawing fire from the enemy, the formidable body of soldiers had the opposite effect. Fire slackened at once and the enemy soldiers were seen running towards the rear from the kaoliang fields. A steel car blocked the bridge, the rails had been removed and the sleepers burned so the armoured trains could not cross; but the infantry laid planks around the car on the eye beams and crossed, taking up their positions in the kaoliang and opening fire at once, while the armoured trains covered them with machine gun and shrapnel fire.

## A Disordered Rout.

Fives minutes after the crossing began the enemy appeared to be completely demoralized and their return fire ceased altogether. Men could be seen in full flight from the rear from every direction, many having thrown away their rifles, and the retreat was soon a disordered rout, with the Northerners in as close pursuit as their slow passage of the bridge would permit. They were soon recalled, however, from what was a haphazard pursuit and were set to clearing out the villages, after which the enemy was followed up in more systematic fashion along the railway. It took two hours for two brigades to cross the Canal, so the remaining troops were held in reserve while the engineers prepared a better footway on the bridge, after which a full division crossed in half an hour. The total Northern casualties did not exceed 100 but the enemy dead were dotted all over the landscape. There was no time to search the kaoliang fields, but it is believed that the total Southern loss ran into many hundreds.

All this afternoon Generals Wang and Hsu sat in the saloon of the "Shantung" receiving and despatching couriers. Word has come in from the left flank reporting that the 3rd Army had captured Taierchungung at 10 a.m. and that the left flank of the centre advance had crossed the canal before noon, driving the enemy before it but losing a hundred men drowned in the operation. At 6 o'clock this evening a courier from the advance column reported that it had reached Erhlangshan and was advancing upon Hsuehchow, meeting with no resistance. 50 car loads of munitions had been piked up while 2,000 prisoners had been taken. At 8 o'clock this evening word came that Luchuan, 18 miles from Hsuehchow, had been occupied without opposition and that fifty carloads of munitions had been taken there, which I am inclined to believe.

(Continued on Page 11.)

THE MODERN GIRL IN  
JAPAN.ADVENT OF UP-TO-DATE  
FLAPPERS.

OLD FEUDALISM ALARMED.

The modern girl in Japan has become the butt of a series of newspaper attacks, and vigorously has hit back at her critics. The increasing number of city girls who don foreign attire has lashed some of the more conservative folk in this land of fluttering feelings to rush into print and deplore the degeneration of Japanese womanhood. The critics maintain that Parisian skirts, bobbed hair, rouge and dancing are the roads to damnation and that any woman imitating any of these Occidental styles is bound to be a bad creature. The police took up the hue-and-cry, for the Japanese police are, of all Japanese, the most conservative. The police in Japan are the moral censors of the people, but in the matter of feminine styles, however, their *ukases* were not heeded.

Here, it may be noted that, through the modern girl, the Japanese language is richer by a new phrase. When reference is made to the "flapper," no pure Japanese phrase is used or has been coined. The English words are returned and when set into Japanese script, read "modanu gaeru." It is this "modanu gaeru" who is said to be driving Japanese manhood to distraction, Japanese womanhood to the dogs and Japan to perdition. In other words, the Japanese young woman who bobs her hair, who wears short skirts, who Charlestons or fortrots, is set down to be a reckless and sensual creature, a menace to public morals and a disgrace to her sex and to her people.

## No More Shrinking.

Of course, this is an arrant nonsense. As Japan develops more and more from the old feudal stage, which still is predominant in the thought of the country, to the needs of the present age, Japanese women are ceasing to be the shrinking *anymore* (girls) they used to be. No longer will a Japanese woman walk ten yards or so behind her lord and master, as she was expected to do in olden times; no longer will she admit that she is just a mere convenience. She demands her rightful place in life and the right to call her soul her own. From this freshly-awakened consciousness has emanated a form of independence where youth's rebellion against what it considers the officiousness of others has asserted itself in no uncertain manner.

Nearly everyone is on the side of the flapper and thinks she deserves every sympathy in trying to get free from the trammels of a feudalistic society has imposed on her. The only ones, perhaps, who hope the flappers will be beaten are the police, who, of course, hope that thereby they will be able to extend their powers and obtain "sanctions" that will enable them to ordain the nature of women's clothes, even as they now have the power to say whether such-and-such a picture or film shall or shall not be shown.

HOW MUCH DO YOU  
KNOW?

## TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.

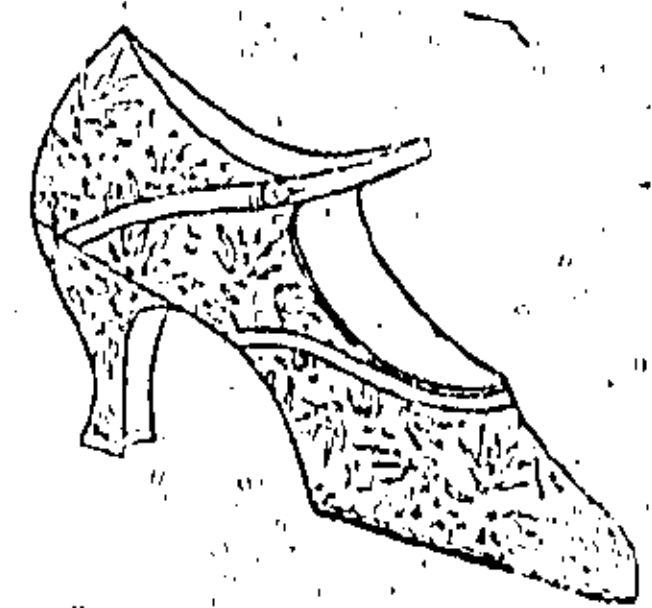
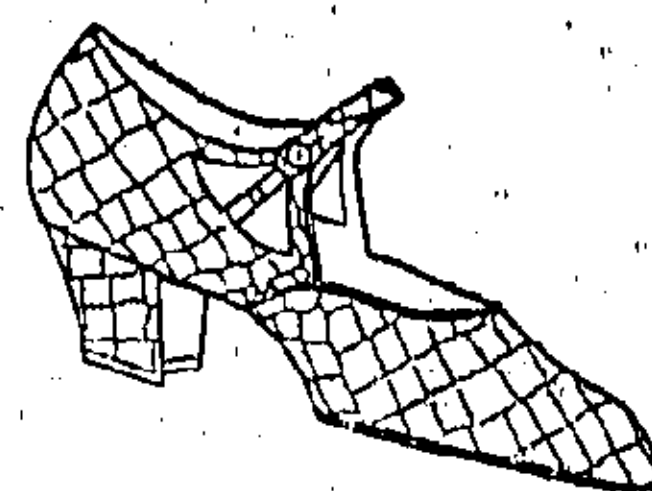
The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the Daily Express.

Answers, for those who need them, will be found on Page 14 of this issue.

- 1.—What is a teneuro?
- 2.—What was the month July once called? After whom was it re-named?
- 3.—Who accomplished the first journey round the world and when?
- 4.—Where is there a road, a mile long, guarded by stone figures of men, camels, elephants, and griffins?
- 5.—Where do we find thousands of feet above sea level a statue of Christ; why was it erected?
- 6.—Who wrote "The Flight of Peter Bell"?
- 7.—What city is it said that "no who hath not seen the world"?
- 8.—What people call the polar bear the "little old gentleman in the fur jacket"?
- 9.—What is the largest lake in South America?
- 10.—Why is the Bridge of Sighs so called?
- 11.—How much of an iceberg is visible while it is floating?
- 12.—In what year did the bell tower of St. Mark's, Venice, collapse?
- 13.—Who was thought by the ancients to be able to support the vault of heaven on his shoulders?
- 14.—What is a delta?
- 15.—What is a Mumbo Jumbo?

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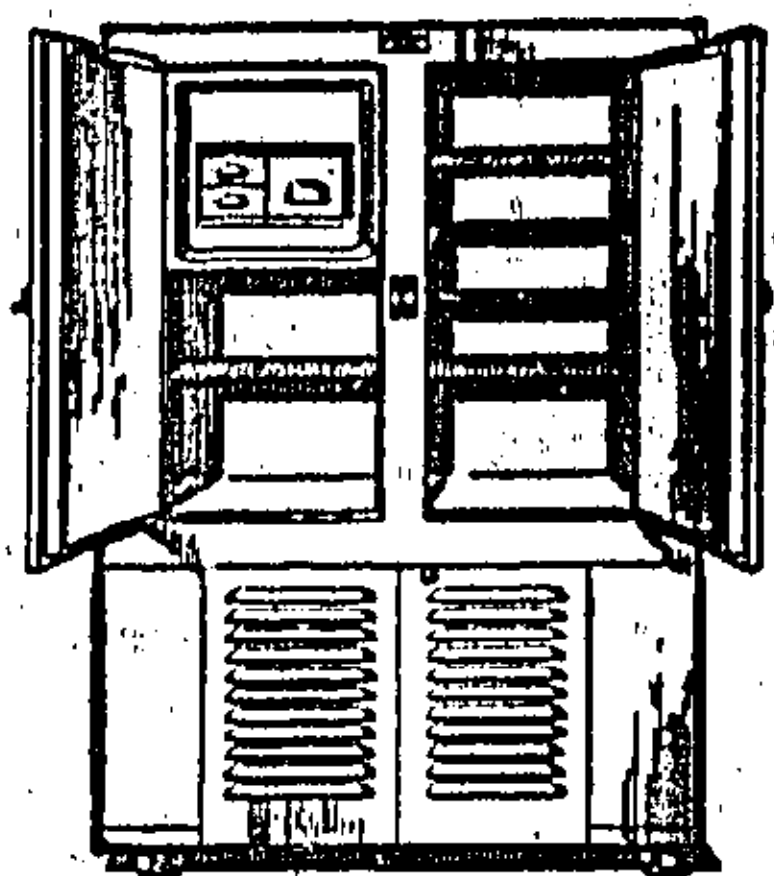
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## THE WORLD OF SPORT



### MINDEN DAY AQUATICS.

K.O.S.B. BATTALION AT  
TAIWAN.

The swimming gala arranged by the K.O.S.B.'s for Minden Day was held at Taiwan Beach yesterday, and practically the whole battalion turned out to take part in the sports, which commenced at 4 p.m. and lasted till nearly 8 o'clock.

Major General C. C. Luard was an interested spectator, and stayed throughout the sports. At the conclusion, the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Comyn, wife of Lieut.-Colonel L. J. Comyn, C.M.G., D.S.O., the officer commanding the battalion.

An event which provided a good deal of amusement was walking the greasy pole. A number of ducks were placed at the end of a well-greased pole, and competitors were required to catch them. Should the birds fall into the water competitors were to dive after them.

Some birds evaded their pursuers for well over ten minutes. One bird swam a distance of two hundred yards before it was captured. No prizes were given for this event, the competitors being allowed to keep any duck caught.

The full results were:  
30 Yards Dash: 1. Pte. Rogers, 2. Pte. Champollier, 3. Pte. Faulkner.

Blindfold Race: 1. Pte. Rogers, 2. Pte. Kendall, 3. Cpl. McGill. Diving Competition: 1. L/C Batchelor, 2. Cpl. Bowden, 3. Pte. Burgess.

Inter-Company Relay Race (Teams of 6): 1. "B" Company, 2. "Headquarters" 3. "A" Company.

Officers v. Sergeants relay race (Teams of 8): Officers. Musical Buys: 1. Cpl. McGill, 2. Sgt. Watts.

Life-Saving Competition: 1. Ptes. Wilkinson & Maxwell, 2. Back Stroke: 1. Pte. Maxwell, 2. L/C Rosenthal, 3. Sgt. Watts.

Water Polo Match: The 2nd Battalion the Scots Guards beat the 2nd Battalion the King's Own Scottish Borderers, by 4 goals to 2.

### PAUL BERLENBACH'S "COME BACK."

K. O. FOR BOB LAWSON.

New York, July 28.—Paul Berlenbach, former light-heavyweight champion of the world, continued his march toward a comeback by knocking out Bob Lawson, of Alabama, in the seventh round of a scheduled ten canto bout here to-night. A solid punch to the jaw supplied the sleep potion.

Lawson entered the ring with a weight advantage over Berlenbach of eight and one half pounds. He started off strong and in the first round had knocked Paul on the verge of a knockout with his first punch, a straight right to the jaw. At the end of the canto, the former champ was in a groggy condition but had fully recovered by the end of the second.

Berlenbach staged a marvellous comeback in the fifth and sixth rounds and at the sound of the seventh gong, went out to finish his man. The kayo came before the round was half over.

Kayod Johnson.

With Lawson out of the way Berlenbach is in line for another crack at the title, provided he wants it. Lawson has been considered as one of the foremost contenders for light-heavyweight honours and holds the title of light-heavy coloured champion.

A year ago, he sprang into the limelight by stopping Jack Johnson, former world heavyweight champion, in the seventh round of a scheduled main event at Tia Juana, Mexico. Johnson was attempting a comeback and Lawson was selected as a fitting opponent. The Alabamian staged a surprise, however, and won easily.

### INTER-VARSITY LAWN TENNIS.

BRITISH TEAM BEATS AMERICANS.

London, Aug. 1. At Eastbourne, in lawn tennis contests, Oxford and Cambridge Universities beat Harvard and Yale, by 11 matches to 7.—*Reuter*.

### THE KING'S CUP AIR RACE.

WINNER HAMPERED BY BAD WEATHER.

London, Aug. 1.

The air race for the King's Cup, which was flown on Saturday over a course of 545 miles in the Midlands, was again won by a Moth machine.

It was piloted by Mr. Lawrence Hope, whose speed was greatly hampered by bad weather conditions. He averaged 92.8 miles per hour.—*British Wireless*.

### TUNNEY TO MEET DEMPSEY.

FIGHT STAGED FOR SEPTEMBER 15.

Chicago, Aug. 1.

The Tunney-Dempsey fight for the world's heavyweight championship will be held at Soldier's Field here on September 15.—*Reuter's American Service*.

### DRUGS ILLEGALLY OBTAINED.

CHINESE FINED FOR POSSESSION.

A Chinese detective arrested a man yesterday in Queen's Road Central, when the latter failed to give a satisfactory explanation of how he came to be carrying many parcels of Chinese medicine.

The man was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell this morning with unlawful possession of the drugs. Inspector Grant prosecuted.

Defendant claimed that he was a travelling trader, and had bought the medicine from time to time from various shops and coolies. Sometimes he even bought sweepings from small boys.

Police evidence showed that the man, when charged, claimed to have made the purchases from many shops, which he named. The shopkeepers, however, all denied having seen the defendant, except one, who stated that the defendant had made a small purchase about two months ago.

His Worship stated that the defendant had no right to buy medicine from small boys and coolies, as it must be obvious that these people may steal the goods in order to sell them.

He inflicted a fine of \$50, or in default four weeks' hard labour.

### SEAMEN LEND MONEY TO MINERS.

NON-POLITICAL UNION SUPPORTED.

London, Aug. 1.

There was extraordinary enthusiasm at a special conference of the National Union of Seamen, and prolonged cheers greeted the passing by an overwhelming majority of a vote of confidence in the president, Mr. Havelock Wilson.

The conference endorsed by a large majority the executive's decision to grant a loan of £10,000, free of interest, to the Miners' Non-Political Union, formed by the Labour M.P., Mr. Herbert Spencer.—*Reuter*.

### PRINCES AND PREMIER IN CANADA.

GIVEN A GREAT RECEPTION.

Montreal, Aug. 1.

The Prince of Wales, Prince George, the Premier, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, and Mrs. Baldwin, were clamorously welcomed on landing here.

They were escorted by Canadian Dragoons, and a guard-of-honour of Canadian Grenadiers.

The distinguished visitors attended a reception at the City Hall, where the Mayor presented addresses of welcome in French and English.

The Prince of Wales and Mr. Baldwin briefly replied, a few eloquent sentences by the latter creating a great impression.—*Reuter's American Service*.

The seventh congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine will be held in Calcutta in December.

### PADDED WITH TICKETS.

12,000 LOTTERY TICKETS AS BELT.

Two Chinese were charged with being in possession of 12,000 pui lottery tickets, before Major C. Willson this morning.

Prosecuting, Detective-Sergeant A. V. Baker said that the first man when arrested with his companion, endeavoured to escape by jumping into the water.

A Chinese detective said that subsequent to the receipt of information he intercepted the two men as they were landing from a scavenger-boat. They were not carrying any parcel, but on being searched at the police station these tickets were found padded around their waists in the same way as a cork life-belt was worn.

The face value of the tickets was \$15,000 and an order for the forfeiture of these was made.

Both defendants were fined \$250, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

Left By Friends.

Another Chinese on being charged with the possession of 425 pui lottery tickets pleaded a technical offence, he stating that the tickets were left with him by a number of friends. The tickets were found by the police when they raided his home at Wellington Street yesterday.

He was fined \$100, or two months'.

A similar charge against another Chinese was withdrawn, on the man stating that he was merely a visitor to the house.

### VIOLIN RECITAL.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-MORROW NIGHT.

Much interest has been aroused in local musical circles by the visit of Josef Borisoff who is to give two violin recitals at the Theatre Royal to-morrow night and Thursday, August 3rd and 4th.

Especially in the United States has Borisoff been acclaimed as a world's master of his instrument, and the enthusiasm with which he has been received on his present tour thoroughly upholds his reputation.

The programme chosen for the first concert in Hongkong is as follows:—

Symphony Espagnol . . . . .Lalo  
Ave Maria . . . . .Shubert  
Mozart . . . . .Mozart  
Preludium Allegro . . . . .Paganini-Kreisler

(a) Impromptu Josef Borisoff  
(b) Romance without words . . . . .Josef Borisoff  
(c) Valse Staccato . . . . .Josef Borisoff

(a) Caprice . . . . .Vienneise Kreisler  
(b) Liebesfrond . . . . .Kreisler  
(c) Zigeunerweisen . . . . .Sarasate  
Seats may be reserved at the Anderson Music Company, Ltd.

### TRAFFIC SIGNALS.

STUBBS ROAD CORNER INCIDENT.

An Indian chauffeur, employed by Mrs. Matheson, was summoned before Major C. Willson this morning, for disobeying traffic signals at the junction of Stubbs Road and Morrison Gap Road.

P.C. B153 deposed that at 4.30 on July 20 he was on duty at the junction when a car, with a European passenger, was signalled by him to proceed on its way from West to East. At the same time, the red light was turned towards Mrs. Matheson's car proceeding down Stubbs Road, but the defendant paid no heed and the car continued on its way.

He shouted to the defendant but again no attention was given to the signal. The European passenger in the car then got out and 'phoned to the No. 2 Police Station, at the same time advising witness to take out a summons against the defendant.

Defendant said that the signal was changed too late for it to be acted on before the car turned into Stubbs Road.

In reply to his Worship Inspector Alexander, said that Mrs. Matheson would be appearing as a witness for the defendant, and, as the hearing would probably be a lengthy one, his Worship held the case over for a week.

Hongkong theatre-goers are promised an added attraction at the Queen's Theatre towards the end of this week when a touch of variety will be given to the picture programme by the appearance of Miss Daphne Leigh, late revue star. In Fred Coyne's London Revue and Walter Johnson's American Revue. Miss Leigh will sing in the Queen's Theatre on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, giving three items at each performance. The feature attraction of the picture programme on those days will be Buster Keaton's latest comedy, "Battling Butler."

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## THE COMING OF THE MONSOON.

### VIALS OF HOPE IN INDIA.

We were sitting in a rest-house somewhere on the west coast of India. The day had been unusually breathless, even after a spell of sultry weather when the sun shone from a cloudless sky through an atmosphere seemingly heavy with damp; but as yet there was no other sign of the monsoon, writes a *Times* correspondent. Yet my friend, a west-coast veteran, remarked as we sat at dinner, "I think the monsoon will burst to-night." He had no reason to give except that "it felt like that." The subject soon dropped; we talked of other things and then went outside, where the stars were shining with tropical brilliance. And so to bed. Next morning we awoke to a sky black with clouds. The rain was falling in torrents; cloud and rain were such as Coleridge saw in his vision of the tropics, save that the "one black cloud" covered the heavens and there was no moon at its edge. The monsoon had burst.

"Burst" is the only word. While we lay asleep the climate had completely changed, not as in England for a day or two while a depression moves across the country from the Atlantic, but for a solid three months during which the rain would fall at the average rate of an inch a day, while you might get an intense spell of some 50 inches within the week. Careful housewives were busy trimming the lamps which placed under a stovepipe that ran through the middle of the wardrobe, served to keep the clothes approximately dry and free from mildew. You could not leave a book in the veranda overnight but it would come out in blotches as though afflicted with some skin disease. And for yourself, if you wished to keep well and to do your work there was nothing for it but to put on your most ragged clothes and, using your oldest saddle, submit to getting wet to the skin.

The west coast storms come with amazing suddenness. Looking out over the Arabian Sea, you notice a blur on the line of the horizon, and almost before you have time to realize the cause of it the boats in the middle distance are blotted out. The foreground disappears as quickly, and with a rush and a roar, as though the Angel of the Revelation had opened one of his vials, the rain is upon you. Nobody minds, of course. For the vial is not full of the wrath of God but of His hope and consolation to the country. It was surely upon the west coast that Elijah must have learned his weather wisdom, when he discerned out of the cloud no bigger than a man's hand the deluge which was about to relieve the parched and famine-stricken land.

### Anxiety, Not Over.

But the anxiety is not over; indeed, it may be said to have just begun. For the clouds driven across the open space of the sea never fail to discharge their precious burden on the coast. Will they continue the good work? Will they cross the barrier of the Western Ghats and feast on across the Deccan to the Bay of Bengal? Or will that barrier drain them to the last drop, so that all the water for which the land beyond is thirsting flows back along the mountain torrents to the sea whence it came? For 15 days or perhaps more one waits in expectation; after 20 days the expectation deepens into anxiety, and as the days go on and the sky is still clear with a horrible relentless blue anxiety becomes despair. There is no more depressing sight than that of the young rice, wilted and dying with the pitiful husks that refuse to fill, in the baked fields where water should be standing inches deep. Distress, which prolonged becomes famine, stares one in the face; that means more work, more anxiety, more responsibility, which however, count for nothing to the man who has the smallest spark of sympathy for the unfortunate people. For, as has often been said, a good monsoon means prosperity; contentment, and life; a bad monsoon may mean poverty, unrest, and even death. The wise Aryans, when they descended into India, made as their chiefest god Indra, the god of the rain.

It is difficult to convey in words the intensity of joy which the first thoroughly typical monsoon rain brings with it. As it falls, in an almost unbroken sheet, you watch it with greedy eyes and a prayer in your heart that it may go on for hours and hours. A crescendo in the music of its fall makes you feel at peace with the world; a diminuendo sends you out with the fear that the rain may be stopping before its time. In England only those who live by the land can know something of the reality of that joy when after a long drought the welcome showers arrive, and the crops are mainly conserved from total loss or

## THE DEFENCE OF INDIA.

### A GRAVE CONTROVERSY.

In the last few months the question of Imperial Defence has taken a serious turn and become complicated by difficulties of which the public are hardly aware. Thus a timely warning may not be inapt. While public attention has been focussed either directly on Russia, or on the situation in China, with its interwoven thread of Russian intrigue, Whitehall has felt grave concern with the potential Bolshevik encirclement of India, and the meetings of the chiefs of the defence services have traversed another problem—that of Afghanistan and the defence of India, writes a *Daily Telegraph* correspondent.

For some time past the authorities in London and in India have been pulling different ways, and so serious has the divergence of views become that it is even possible that if the present deadlock continues it may involve important constitutional issues and changes. One aspect of the question is the obduracy of India in the face of the demands of modern military progress. Although recent examination and tests have shown the feasibility of defence by mobile forces, mechanised and air, and the advisability of countering any danger by an offensive forward spring, rather than by any passive cordon system based on infantry, the Indian authorities are believed to be opposed both to one and the other. Moreover, by their refusal to accept such modern units they automatically put the brake upon the progress of the Home Forces, for under the Cardwell system the Home Army is tied to the Army in India as a draft-supplying reservoir. So long as the Indian authorities counter arguments for progress by the slogan of "internal security," and the assertion that this can only be guaranteed by dispersed quantities of infantry, so long is the Home Army constrained to preserve an obsolete form in order to provide those drafts. A way out of the impasse can only come by the yielding or overruling of Simla, the second a constitutional matter, or the abrogation of the Cardwell system.

Some comments in an Indian paper suggest that there are other factors besides conservatism buttressing the opposition to progress. I will quote them:

As things stand to-day.... any improvement or change in military matters is bound to affect us a good deal beyond financially. If the army in this country were completely Indianised, or even if it were under the control of the people of this country, it would not be a great matter. At present the infantry arm is largely manned by us; so also many squadrons of cavalry. And if the infantry is to be reduced, and the cavalry also, we will have to begin over again the dreary work of petitioning, importuning the War Office, to admit us to the services by which these shall be replaced.

Thus it would seem that native Indian opinion supports the opposition to progress from the feeling that the Indianisation of the Indian Army will suffer—perhaps permanently, for Indians do not take easily to machinery—and that mechanisation would give the British element the master-key of any military situation.

gain, for the prospects of the harvest in England are at most an affair of great national importance, whereas in India they are vital in the fullest and most literal sense of that word. Never does the sun seem so ruthless, never is the dark blue sky so "hateful," not even in May, when the fierce heat is doing its worst, as in those days when the clouds should be covering them and are not, and sky and sun are no longer smiling but seem to leer at humanity with sardonic glee. Nor does anxiety cease with the first rain. There may be false alarms, false hopes; the effort, ushered in so magnificently, may die away and be succeeded by a long spell of the drought, all the harder to bear because of the disappointed hope. Only when the monsoon is thoroughly established is all anxiety ended and the young grain proceeds serenely on its natural way to the yellowing fields and the harvests of December.



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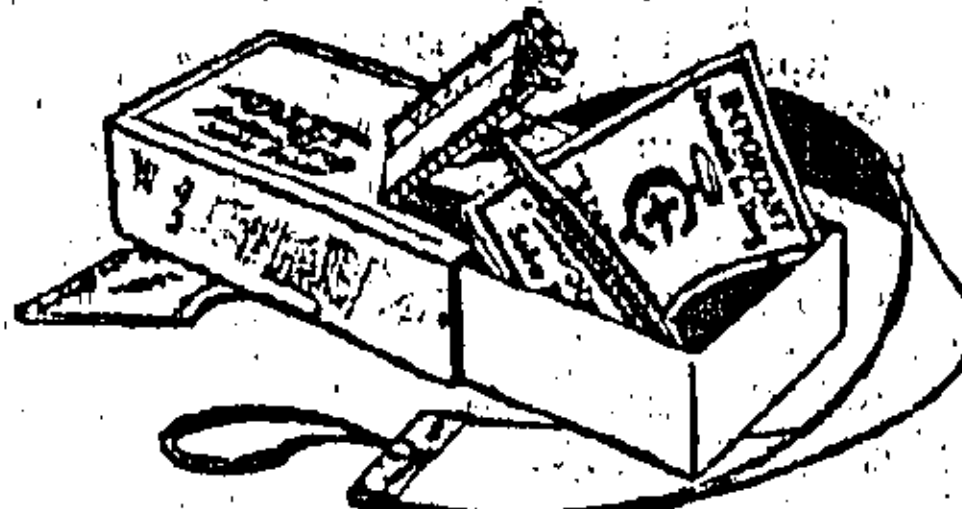


Even as sleep is necessary to man and oil to machinery so is stropping to the razor blade. Blades which are not stropped are thrown away after two or three shaves.

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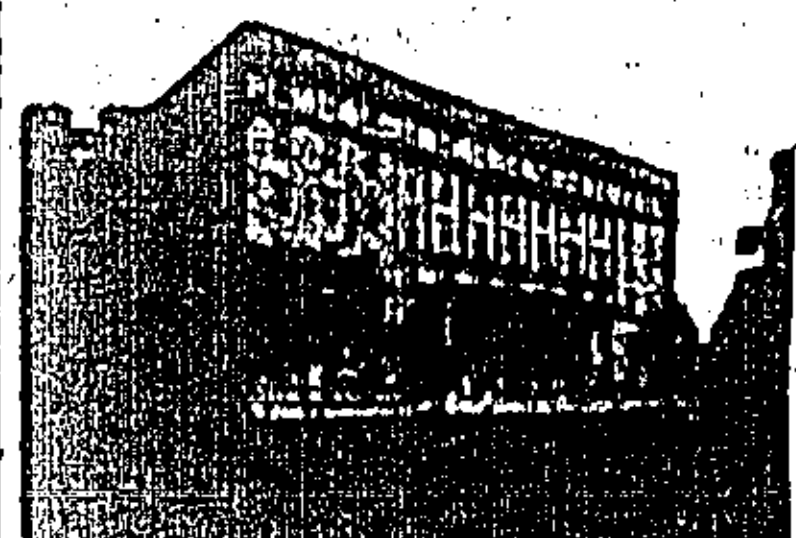
For the cost of a packet of non-stropping blades you can purchase this complete "Valet" set with blade and a strop to keep it sharp.

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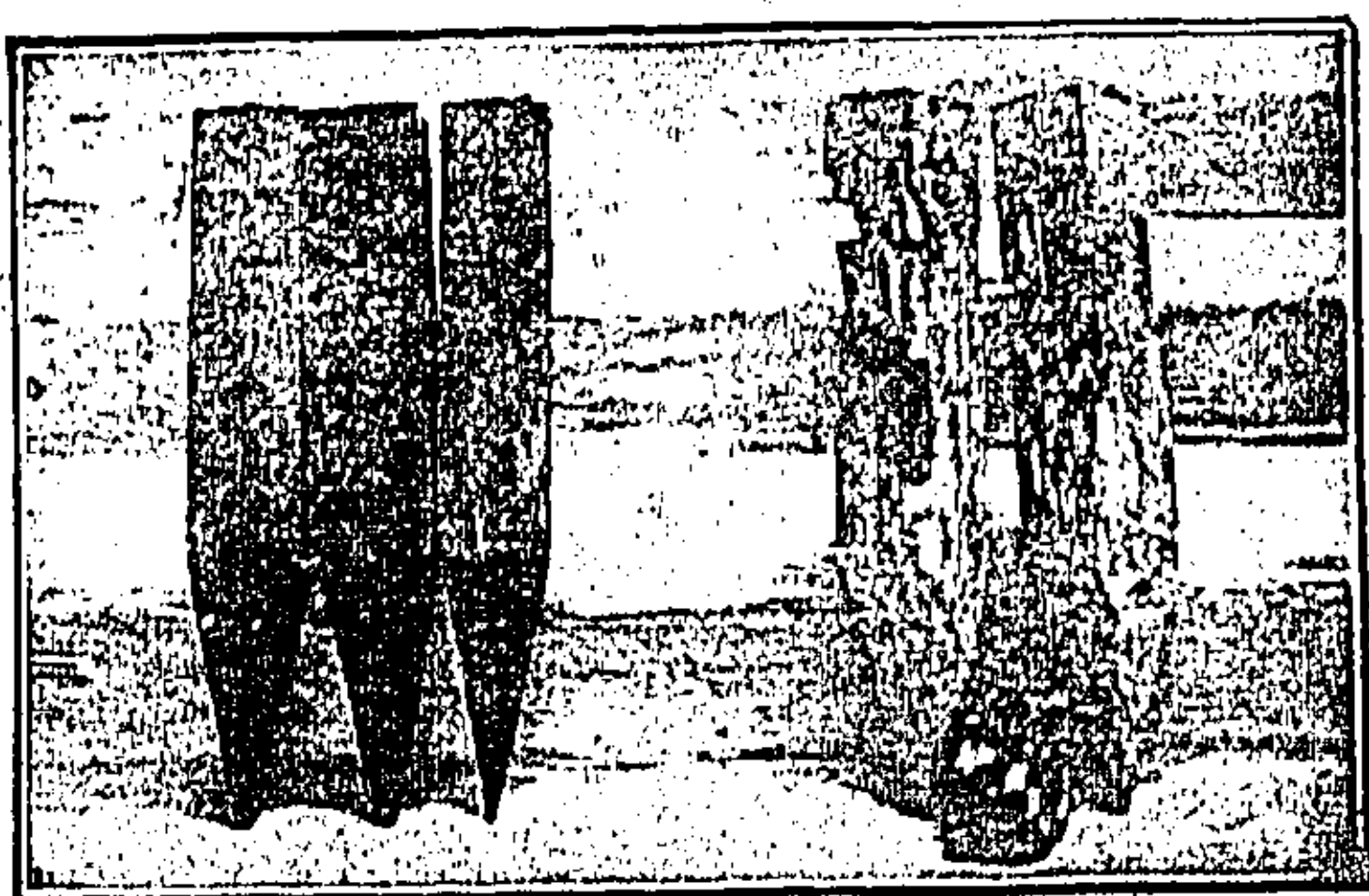
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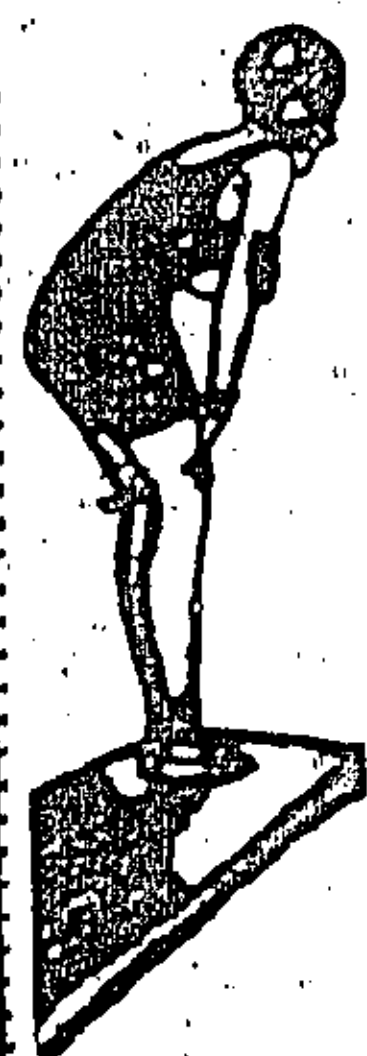
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and intending passengers are requested to communicate  
with the office, whenever any of the typhoon signals are  
hoisted.

## BORODIN'S PLOT.

(Continued From Page 7.)

cow through Marshal Feng Yu-  
hsiang's territory.

As soon as it was definitely determined that Borodin was to leave China, negotiations commenced for peace between Nanking and Hankow and for the unification of the Kuomintang. The Left Wing members of the party were apparently willing to make peace with the Nanking Government but demanded the elimination of General Chiang Kai-shek on the ground that as the split in the party had been between Borodin and Chiang Kai-shek, now that one has gone, the other should go. On the other hand, it is reported that Hankow military have proposed that a truce be arranged on the basis of the status quo possession of territory, that the silver embargo be lifted and that Kiangsi be a buffer province between Hankow and Nanking.

The entire political situation is now in a state of flux owing to these changes and the proposals which are passing to and fro between individuals and groups in the party. Meanwhile, Hankow is retaining General Galen and the other Russian military advisers, because they will require Russian assistance should they launch their offensive against Nanking, which, it is expected will begin during the first week of August. General Chiang Kai-shek has personally gone to Hueich along the Langhai Railway to discuss the new orientation with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and the political world is agog with excitement because no one can possibly foretell what combination of circumstances and personalities will dominate the new situation.

## Communists Secretly Active.

It would be fallacious to suggest that the Communists are altogether out of business in China. The fact remains that although Comrade Borodin has left for Moscow, the Russian military men remain. Furthermore, the C.P. organization has been forced into secret activity but they are at work everywhere in Nanking and Wuhan territory. Finally, there is a small group who still sympathize with Borodin and who feel that he has been very shabbily treated after his services to the Kuomintang. It is interesting to note the fact, however, that at this moment, every important political leader has declared himself against Borodin and the Communists. Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has organized an anti-Communist group which contains such a fire-eater as Mr. George Hea Chien, who since last Christmas was Borodin's chief aid in Hankow. Mr. Sun Fo and Mr. Wang Ching-wei, who split with Nanking on the Borodin issue have now declared themselves anti-Communists. Mme. Sun Yat-sen has disapproved of the actions of the Wuhan group on the ground that they are permitting the military to have an ascendancy over the civil officials.

From a military standpoint, the situation is even more complicated. For whereas, all sides are suggesting a truce and a compromise, armies are being moved by all sides in preparation for apparently serious fighting. The battlefields are to be Anhui, Chekiang, and northern Kiangsu.

## MARINE COURT CASES.

## UNLICENSED LAUNCH USED AS FERRY.

At the Marine Court this morning, before Lieut. Commr. G. F. Hole, Tsang Tze-shi, the owner of the steam launch Keng Shan, was charged with, (a) allowing an unsurveyed steam launch to be used as a passenger ferry in the waters of the harbour at 8.45 a.m. on July 28, and (b) allowing an unlicensed steam launch to be used as a passenger ferry in the waters of the Colony, at the same time and date.

The master of the steam launch, named Ho To-fuk, was charged under the second count.

Proceedings were taken under the provisions of Ordinance 10 of 1899, Section 37, which involves a penalty of \$500 for each offence.

Both accused pleaded guilty, and the owner was fined \$50, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment, and the master \$15, or two weeks.

## Another Breach.

Leung Loi-yah, the master of the steam launch Tai Yik Yee, was charged with a contravention of harbour regulations in towing five junks and one cargo boat abreast through the southern entrance of the Yaumati Typhoon Shelter, at 1 p.m. on July 26. The maximum fine for the offence is \$100.

The accused pleaded guilty, and was fined \$10, with the alternative of 10 days' imprisonment.

THE JAPANESE OF  
TSINGTAO.UNOBTRUSIVE IN THEIR  
PRESENCE.

## CHINESE VIEW OF THINGS.

Tsinan, July 22.

In spite of the Japanese "invasion" things in Tsinan city proceed in their usual jog-trot style. As to the numbers of troops from the little Island Kingdom, estimates vary, but we think that somewhere about 1,000 is near the mark.

The China Weekly Review notwithstanding, none of these troops are in possession of any of the railway stations on the western end of the Shantung Railway. The men are housed in Japanese buildings in the Concession here, such as schools, hospitals, banks, and the fine new cinema theatre (not yet opened for movies). They are kept in the background and not allowed to wander where they will. One notices them on guard at the entrances of Japanese property.

This is a wise policy, for the streets are full of Sun's soldiers, who, although they are unarmed, can be heard making futile remarks about these well-built little figures in their khaki suits and helmets who stand silently with fixed bayonets in front of the buildings from which a Japanese flag is flying.

As to the Chinese reaction to this move of the Japanese government, it is mostly unfavourable. It is looked upon as a preparation for the re-taking over of the Shantung Railway in the event of further trouble, for of course China still owes Japan the \$50,000,000 which was fixed as the redemption price for this valuable strategic line.

## Finance Eased.

The financial position is much easier. Chang's attempt to compel the banks to use only his provincial bank-notes has failed. A few days ago this restriction was taken off, and trade already shows signs of improving.

Even Chang's own notes have greatly improved, for although there is no great demand for them, they are quoted at about 80 cents, after having fallen as low as 35 cents. Two things have helped to bring this about. First, the good news from the war-zone. To-day's press gives details of the retaking of Lincheng and the capture of prisoners and war-material. Secondly, a proclamation has been posted up saying that the provincial bank-notes will all be redeemed with silver dollars on September 15.

Evidently the land taxes, now being collected for the third time this year, are expected to bring in something very considerable. The farmers' prospects are not bright in the western half of the province. The big summer rains have not yet fallen, and beans have not yet been sown. Also a plague of locusts is infesting the area East of Tsinan and threatening the millet crops.

Surely China is greatly plagued at present!

## NO OPTION GIVEN.

## GAOL FOR SMUGGLERS.

A thick block of brown paper with the centre hollowed out for the reception of the contraband was the ingenious contrivance of a smuggler of cigarettes who was arrested with a companion by revenue officers on the waterfront yesterday. The men were jointly charged before Major C. Willson this morning with being in possession of 5,000 dutiable cigarettes, and Chief Preventive Officer Clark, prosecuting, pressed for imprisonment.

C.P.O. Clark pointed to the ingenious method adopted by the defendants, which, combined with the fact that they were both employed on the s.s. Taishan, proved deliberate smuggling. The duty which the defendants sought to evade would have amounted to \$40.

His Worship sentenced defendants to one month's hard labour.

BLOODHOUNDS ON THE  
TRAIL.U.S. CONVICTS MAKE "GET  
AWAY."

Houston, Texas, Aug. 1.

Nineteen convicts escaped from the State prison farm, by means of a passage cut through the floor of their barracks, the early discovery of which prevented the escape of 60 others.

The police, with bloodhounds, are searching for those who have escaped.—*Reuter's American Service.*

## HSUCHOW'S FALL.

(Continued From Page 7.)

## A Hurried Evacuation.

Repair work on the bridge continued all night by search-light, and was finished at 8 a.m. At 9 a.m. two armoured troops trains started slowly south, arriving at Liuchuan at 11 a.m. There they found 72 cars abandoned by the Southerners, some of which contained large quantities of food and munitions, as there was no locomotive to take them on. It was learned from railway officials that the previous day six field guns were brought up to the canal too late to assist the defence, and were immediately sent back with supplies of munitions as could be handled quickly by the only locomotive available.

By 1 p.m. the armoured train "Shantung" advanced three miles, firing seven shots at places where the Northern advanced posts were exchanging rifle fire with the retreating Southern rear-guard. At 3 p.m. further firing took place, the armoured train "Honan" coming up. Both trains advanced another two miles, firing a few shots to hasten the Southern retreat, and then they returned to Liuchuan to await the further advance of the infantry.

At 8 p.m. the armoured train "Shantung" advanced to Maotsun, eight miles from Hsuehchow, where it was learned from railway officials and police that the Southerners had evacuated Hsuehchow on foot during the afternoon, and that the rearwards were rapidly following. After crushing defeats sustained at Lincheng and on the Grand Canal, the Southern Armies appear to be thoroughly demoralized and panic-stricken, and with little rolling stock at their command, it is anticipated that large army stores will be taken when Hsuehchow is fully occupied to-night or to-morrow morning.

The infantry are rapidly advancing. Pending confirmation at headquarters it is believed that the 13th and 24th Armies on the right will attack Kueitche, while the 5th, 6th and 7th Armies will advance along the railway to Pengpu. The 3rd Army may proceed southwards to co-operate with Sun Chuanfang, who, after taking Hsuehchow may march straight south to Tsingkiangpu on the Grand Canal.

So far the plans of attack as at first formulated for the recovery of all the territory north of the Yangtze have worked out ahead of the time-table in the whole of the eastern sector.

Mr. F. G. Stevens, the new Puisne Judge for Malaya, proceeds home on leave in September or October and returns to Malaya in April next year. He will probably sit in the Court of Appeal in Penang next month. The Malay Mail says the appointment of Mr. Stevens is approved in legal circles both on professional and private grounds.



Our Portrait is of Mr. WALTER E. WHITE, of Baltimore, Chelmsford, London, England, who writes—

"Some three years ago I had a swelling in the knee cap. One night I knocked my knee which caused a little ulcer which in time, no matter what I did, developed across the whole knee. I had one large gaping wound and with all the care and attention that wound was open for 15 months. Being an all-round athlete, holder of many cups and prizes, I began to give up all hope of ever taking my place again among the athletes. One day one of my fellow workers informed how my leg was, and told me it was 'Clarke's Blood Mixture' I wanted. That day I bought a bottle, and when I had finished it I was not only surprised myself, but all my workmates could see improvement. I could bend my knee a little and that gave me encouragement, so I persevered with it and am glad to say seven bottles completely cured me. I am now as well as ever, and am still holding my own as an athlete."

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DEVANHA	8,155	5th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
TANDA	6,958	9th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko
TALAMBA	8,018	10th Aug.	S'hai, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko
MOREA	10,953	19th Aug.	Shanghai
NAGPORE	5,283	30th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
KHYBER	9,114	2nd Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
ST. ALBANS	4,500	6th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko
NYANZA	7,023	15th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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Aug. 24	Seattle	Berengaria	Sept. 21	C'brg S'mptn Sept. 27
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Homeric	Oct. 1	C'brg S'mptn Oct. 7
Sept. 7	Seattle	Apollonia	Oct. 5	C'brg S'mptn Oct. 11
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 15	C'brg S'mptn Oct. 21
Sept. 21	Seattle	Leviathan	Oct. 22	C'brg S'mptn Oct. 28
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct. 29	C'brg S'mptn Nov. 4
Oct. 5	Seattle	Berengaria	Nov. 2	C'brg S'mptn Nov. 8
Oct. 11	San Francisco	Leviathan	Nov. 12	C'brg S'mptn Nov. 18
Oct. 19	Seattle	Apollonia	Nov. 16	C'brg S'mptn Nov. 22
Oct. 25	San Francisco	Majestic	Nov. 26	C'brg S'mptn Dec. 2

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OSAKA via Amoy, Moji, Yokohama & Kobe	Kumsang Wed. 3rd Aug at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Yatshing	Wed. 3rd Aug at 10 a.m.
CANTON	Waishing Thurs. 4th Aug at 9 a.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Kwongsang	Thurs. 4th Aug at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Yuensang Thurs. 4th Aug at noon.
HAIPHONG	Minsang Fri. 5th Aug at 8 a.m.
SANBAKAN	Hinsang Fri. 5th Aug at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Hosang Satur. 6th Aug at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Waishing	Sun. 7th Aug at 10 a.m.
TIENTSI	Chipsing Mon. 8th Aug at 5 p.m.
Kobe via Amoy, S'hai, Moji & Yokohama	Kumsang Wed. 10th Aug at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Hopsang	Wed. 10th Aug at 10 a.m.
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## GREAT NEW OPERA PLAN.

MUSICAL ENGLAND CATERED FOR.

The new Beecham Opera Scheme which, it is hoped, will not only establish opera in England in a more artistic way and on a sounder footing than ever before, but also raise the standard of orchestral playing and eventually of English singing, will be launched in the early autumn.

In a conversation with a newspaper man recently, Sir Thomas Beecham, speaking with a mixture of whimsicalness and enthusiasm said:

The whole thing may be in working order within nine months. To-day I am only foreshadowing the scheme. The details when they come out will be clear and precise. They will represent the fruit of my more than 20 years of experience in music-making in England.

I address myself not to the Government and not to the general public. Neither will ever have the least idea of my motives or ambition. I address musical England—in particular the section that finds pleasure in symphony concert and opera.

The response will indicate the amount of life there is in that body and whether there is any general will to achieve better things or whether we are content with the present ignominy.

We have forgotten what good orchestral playing is. Our players, who might in proper circumstances be first-class, coarsen and deteriorate through performing in cinemas.

A principal feature of the forthcoming scheme will be the establishment of "a permanent orchestra who will play together throughout the year—will play real music—will play it in the conditions for which it was meant—and will not have to pick up any degrading job that offers itself in order to make a living.

The scheme, then, embraces opera, and symphony and promenade concerts. London will have more opera in the course of the year than ever before, and furthermore certain of the provincial cities will get a share.

The scheme will retrieve the fortunes of the British National Opera Company and will also favourably affect the Old Vic.

It will be an imperial scheme. I maintain that the musical resources of the Empire are able to create an Opera second to none in the world to-day. Not that it is to be any means exclusively British. A great many operas can perfectly well be sung in English. Some are most decidedly better left in the original language.

The question is, are we content with musical mess and slovenliness? Are we content to go backwards while Berlin and Paris, Vienna and Milan are forging ahead?

I am going to put the question. If the answer is "Yes," I am the servant of the new movement for five years.

## COUNSEL'S SIX-DAY SPEECH.

CASE IN WHICH COSTS  
EXCEED CLAIM.

The hearing of the case Mathews v. Lek, arising out of a dispute in connexion with the insurance of a lost collection of postage stamps, which began on a Monday morning, was still in progress in the House of Lords the following afternoon when Lord Sumner asked Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., who was still engaged in opening for Mr. Mathews, one of the underwriters, if he could give some indication of when he was likely to finish. Sir Leslie replied that he hoped to conclude on the Tuesday.

Lord Sumner: What? Six days to open a case in the House of Lords? You must, of course, take your own course.

Lord Phillimore indicated that he had other engagements and Sir Leslie replied that he had been doing his best, and would continue to do so. He felt as ashamed that a case in the House of Lords should take so long as their lordships seemed to think he should feel, but he had condensed it as much as he could.

This is the action in which Mr. Lek claimed £42,240 for the loss from a bedroom of a Berlin hotel of his collection of postage stamps, and it occupied 30 days before Mr. Justice Branson, who gave judgment for the underwriters, and 14 days in the Court of Appeal, where a majority of the Lords Justice reversed his decision and awarded Mr. Lek £33,000. Against this decision Mr. Mathews, one of the underwriters, has appealed to the House of Lords.

The costs are said already to exceed the amount of the claim, and are still mounting.

## SPIDERS—GOOD AND BAD.

HUSBANDS DEVoured  
BY WIVES.

"The life of the spider," by J. Henri Fabre, (translated by A. T. De Mattos) is an excellent account by the famous French naturalist of the manners and customs of the various tribes of spider, which prey mainly upon insects, but are not, strictly speaking, themselves insects. Their world is, however, quite as hellish as the insect world; they love murder and cannibalism, and introduce a refinement into their cruelty by eating their victims alive.

Thus M. Fabre states of the large French outdoor spider that she

does not incontinently kill her prey with her delicate bite; she poisons it so as to produce a gradual weakness, which gives the blood-sucker ample time to drain her victim, without the least risk, before the rigor mortis stops the flow of moisture. The meal lasts quite 24 hours if the joint be large; and to the very end the butchered insect retains a remnant of life.

In the light of the author's researches, the tarantula appears to be not quite so terrible as its reputation represents it to be. Yet its bite

is fatal to the sparrow; it is fatal to the mole. Judging from the little I saw it appears to me that the bite of this spider is not an accident which man can afford to treat lightly. That is all I have to say to the doctors.

Spiders Can Be Tamed.

In Corsica, however, there is a big spider,

the Malmignatte, the terror of the peasantry. I have admired her garb of black velvet speckled with carmine red. Around Ajaccio and Bonifacio her bite is reputed very dangerous, sometimes mortal.

One of the many disagreeable tricks of the spider, large and small, is that the female devours her husband, provided she can get hold of him. Love-making in the spider world is thus a most dangerous adventure.

To the house spider M. Fabre does not devote much space, which is a pity, because the creature deserves attention. It is a real friend of man, since it deals with flies and the house moth, two of the worst nuisances in every climate. The old housewife's saying that "it is unlucky to kill spiders" has thus some justification in fact; and as spiders, according to M. Fabre, can be tamed and domesticated, the time may come when there will be a great demand in the British home for reliable and respectable spiders, warranted to deal with insects and not disfigure ceilings and rooms with untidy webs.

## DIVORCED WIFE'S DRESSES.

FORMER HUSBAND MUST  
PAY.

Vienna, June 30.

Sued by the dressmakers of the wife from whom he was divorced just a year ago (Fraulein Elsie Altmann, a leading light opera actress) for nearly £200 for clothes supplied to orders given while she was still his wife, Herr Adolf Loos, a leading Vienna architect, has resisted in three courts, but has now been finally ordered to pay.

She has in the meantime become the wife of a dental surgeon, Dr. Paul Berger, who refused to pay because he did not occupy the position of her husband at the time the order was given, in January, 1926.

The advocate of Herr Loos, Dr. Gustav Scheu, pleaded in the Appeal Court that Frau Altmann-Loos-Berger had spent in two years more than £400 in hats and frocks, and that her husband, owing to the cessation of building in Vienna, had scarcely earned so much in the period, and had gone to Paris to live, in the hope of making profit from his reputation as an expert on costumes.

Dr. Scheu further stated that it was known to the firm suing that at the time the order was given for these clothes Frau Altmann-Loos was living with Dr. Berger, whom she has now married.

When Herr Loos approved the order he did not know of this. But the courts have decreed that the obligation of a husband to clothe his wife according to her position makes him liable for dress-bills for goods ordered up to the date of divorce, and also that the fact that Frau Altmann-Loos-Berger has an occupation of her own, and has for years earned a great deal more than Herr Loos, has no bearing on the legal aspect of the case, and he must pay.

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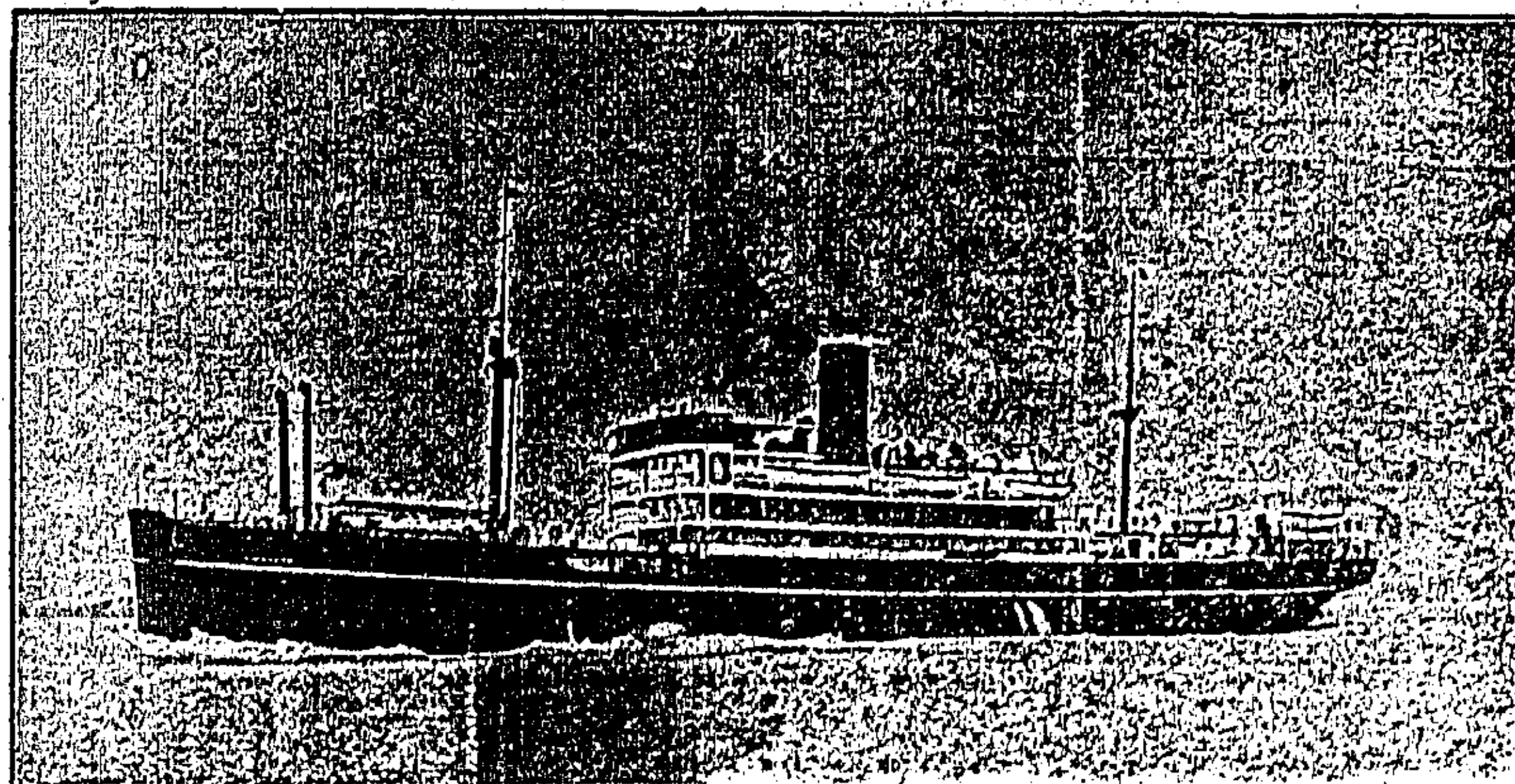
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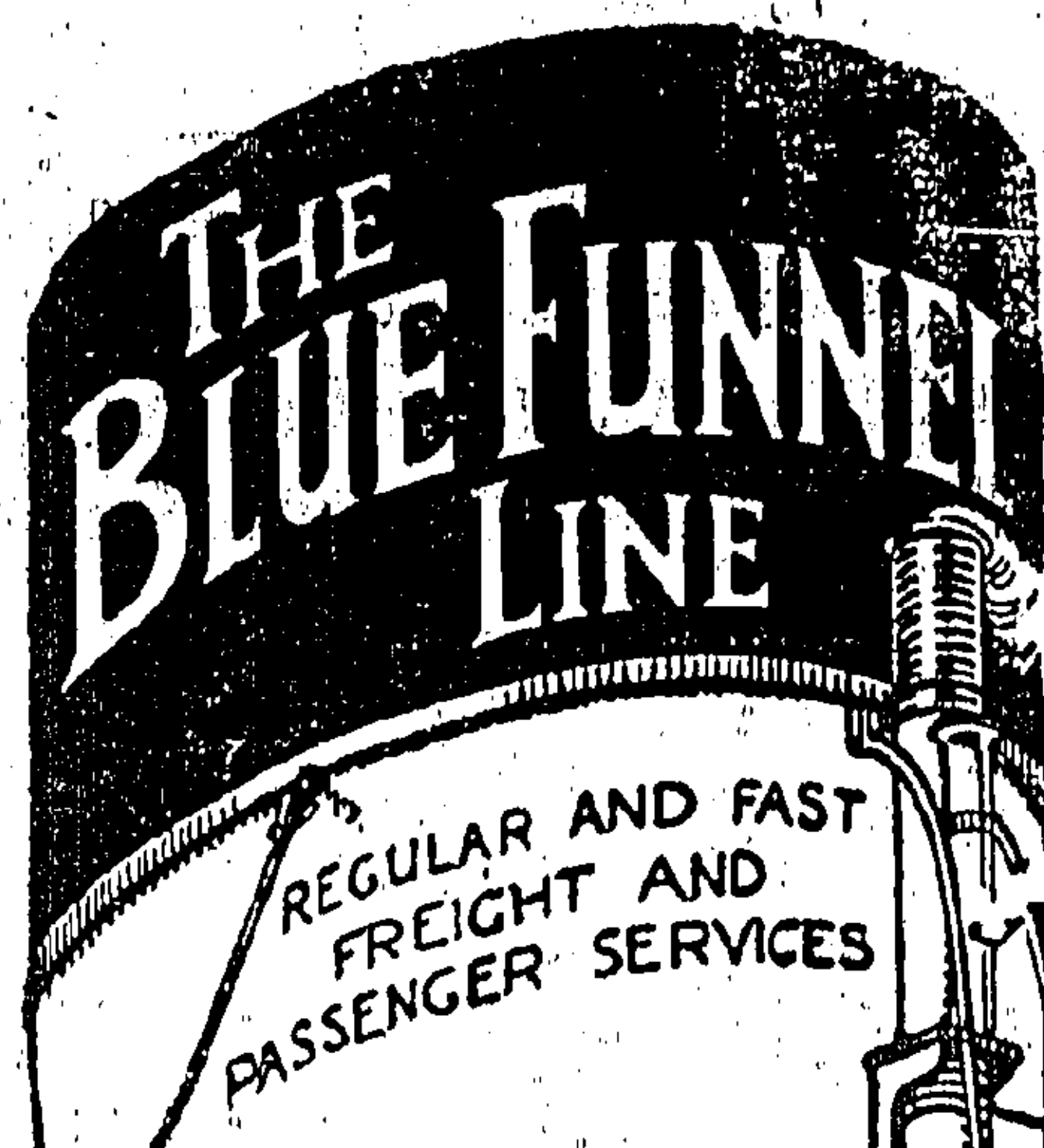
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EMPERESS OF CANADA	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 23
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 26	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	Nov. 4	Nov. 13
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### NOVELIST'S SON CHARGED.

£150 FOR A CONRAD MSS.

Charges of fraud involving £1,600 were preferred at Marylebone against Alfred Borys Conrad, aged 29, described as a motor engineer of Ashford, Kent, son of the late Mr. Joseph Conrad, the novelist.

He was charged with converting to his own use:

£1,100 entrusted to him by Miss Dorothy Lucy Bevan, of Park House, Marden, Kent, to whom he was said to have represented that he had the opportunity of purchasing for £4,000 certain of his father's manuscripts for which he had a buyer at £5,000.

A cheque for £300 entrusted to him by Mr. Morris Armitage, of Wilton Mews, S.W., for the purchase of a motor-car; and

£200 entrusted to him by Mrs. Green, of Brunswick-road, Hove, to invest on her behalf.

Mr. H. Morgan, prosecuting, at the last hearing, said that in August 1926 Conrad was adjudicated bankrupt with unsecured liabilities of £5,727, of which £6,000 was owing to persons who had financed his so-called deals.

## "The Black Mate."

Mr. Thomas James Wise, of Heath-drive, Hampstead, N.W., said he was intimately acquainted with the late Joseph Conrad and his family. Some years ago Mr. Conrad gave him the manuscript of "The Black Mate," and later he purchased it from the son for £150. He had obtained several others of the author's manuscripts from another source.

Mr. Halkett (the magistrate): You bought them just as you would buy an old chair of table?—Yes.

There was no question of the copyright?—When I bought some of them they had not been published, but Mr. Conrad trusted me not to let them be copied or published.

Mr. Wise said he had never made an arrangement with Alfred Conrad to resell the manuscript of "The Black Mate" to him for £1,000 or any sum. He bought that manuscript from Alfred with some of his father's books and letters, and it was arranged that Alfred could buy back the books and letters if he wished. "I do not suggest that Alfred Conrad has told a lie to anybody in regard to this matter," he said.

Mr. John M. Armitage, proprietor of a motor company at Chesham, said he financed Conrad in regard to deals in motor-cars on two or three occasions and the money advanced was repaid with a profit.

In March 1926 Conrad asked for £200 to enable him to buy a car from a Mr. Wareham and gave him a post-dated cheque for £340 which was returned by the bank. Conrad afterwards admitted that he had no money to meet the cheque and owed Mr. Wareham "quite a bit."

Conrad was remanded on bail.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Empress of Canada from Manila, August 1.—Mr. D. E. Caple, Mr. A. K. Chin, Mr. H. V. Kutterborn, Mr. K. T. Kam, Mr. N. Lee, Mr. C. P. Lin, Mr. F. H. Manter, Mr. T. Pritchard, Lieut. J. W. F. Treadwell, Mr. G. Wismulter, Mr. S. Yang, Master V. Yang, Miss D. Armstrong, Mr. G. Y. Chan, Mrs. A. W. Sum, Miss W. K. Chan, Miss H. C. Chan, Miss H. C. Chan, Miss Y. Chan, Mrs. S. Chan, Mr. G. Cua, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Faucett, Miss M. P. Faucett, Miss E. Faucett, Miss A. Faucett, Mr. D. Ferry, Miss L. K. Griffith, Mrs. S. Ham, Mrs. D. Y. Yee, Miss D. F. Yee, Mr. B. de Jesus, Mr. A. H. Kwan, Mrs. K. Yung, Infant Kwong, Mr. G. Lauffray, Major R. McDowell, Capt. W. White, Mr. W. Li, Mr. M. Ouy, Mr. A. Pessumal, Mr. E. Romualdes, Mr. M. Romualdes, Mr. S. Sing, Mr. H. Tio, Mr. T. P. Tiu, Mr. E. Wai, Infant H. H. Chao and Infant Y. Chao.

## DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Pres. Madison for San Francisco.—Mr. E. Avery, Mrs. E. Avery, Mr. E. How, Mr. William Wong, Mr. Mack Soo-hoo, Mrs. Mack Soo-hoo, Mrs. Lum Shee, Mr. C. Hoard, Mrs. C. Hoard, Mr. Low Hinchong, Mr. Wong Nam-yaw, Mr. Jue Ching, Mr. Cheng Ting-yen, Mr. Ming yam, Mr. Ong Hong-sue, Mr. Chin Tung, Mr. Wong Yip, Mr. Ng Sing-ock, Mr. Wong Sing-yau, Mrs. Dare Shee, Mrs. Dare Shee, Master Tong Thick-leung, Mr. J. M. Dunlop, Mr. J. M. Dunlop, Miss M. Dakin, Miss Roberto Laughlin, Miss Florence M. Pepperdine, Mr. J. Harvey Raymond, Mr. Woodbridge Bingham, Mrs. J. L. Hydrick, Mr. Frank J. Herrier, Mr. Jack Kyburz, Capt. J. McNeal, Mr. Benito Boes, Father Samuel W. Stephens, Mrs. Belle E. Zeininger, Mr. E. P. Boyens, Mrs. R. A. McGrath, Miss Marie Seller, Mr. F. A. Whitman, Mr. Yang Hing-fook, Mr. B. Lukhmanoff, Mr. Chan Kie-leung, Mr. P. Schuloung, Mr. C. Kong, Mr. T. K. Wai, Mrs. T. K. Wai, Mrs. K. F. Shu, Miss Shu, Mrs. Ma Man-kapp, Mr. Fong, Mr. Seid-soo, Mr. Fong Hong, Mr.

## K.O.S.B. ROSES.

### ANNIVERSARY OF BATTLE OF MINDEN.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the battle of Minden, and in commemoration of it the King's Own Scottish Borderers, a battalion of which regiment is now in Hongkong as part of the garrison, are entitled to wear roses. This is the only occasion on which the rose may be worn by the regiment.

The battle of Minden was fought during the Seven Years' War—a name given to the conflict which arose from the formation of a coalition between Austria, France, Russia, Sweden and Saxony against Prussia with the object of destroying or at least crippling the power of Frederick the Great.

The war started in 1756. Prussia was joined by England, and between England and France a colonial war broke out at the first pretext. This laid the foundations for the British Empire, for before the seven campaigns had been fought in Europe, the French dominion in Canada and the French influence in India had been entirely overthrown by Clive, Amherst and Wolfe.

The battle of Minden was fought in the early hours of August 1, 1759 against the Prussian 45,000. Prince Ferdinand was in an extremely difficult position, as the French had only to continue in possession of the bridges at Minden to ruin the whole country by their exactions.

## A Brilliant Victory.

By strategy, however, Ferdinand succeeded in making the French attack an isolated column which the Prussians had detached from the main army. The rest of the troops were in readiness and an almost front to front engagement ensued. The British brigade, followed by some Hanoverian battalions, advanced straight upon the masses of French cavalry who stood protected by the cross fire of several batteries.

Once launched neither fire nor shock could check their progress and they pierced right through the French line of battle. The cavalry should have been at hand to complete the victory, and this under Lord George Sackville stood ready for the order to advance. Sackville refused to give the order although called upon to do so three times by Prince Ferdinand. No satisfactory explanation of his conduct was ever forthcoming, but he was court-martialled and cashiered.

## Astounding Discipline.

The conduct of the troops engaged, especially the infantry, had been so brilliant that the victory was won despite the failure of the cavalry and the French retreated in a demoralized mass leaving 10,000 men, 17 colours and 45 guns in the hands of the victors.

Of the six British regiments which went into action 4,434 strong 1,389 had fallen but their feat is not to be measured only by losses victoriously borne, but by the astounding discipline they maintained throughout the advance, resuming their march after beating off cavalry charges with the cool precision of review in peace-time.

## CHINESE IN MANILA.

### MUST REGISTER WISH TO RETURN BEFORE LEAVING.

The first of a series of regulations designed to restrict Chinese immigration into the Philippines was issued last week by the Insular Collector of Customs.

The order requires every Chinese merchant residing in the islands who desires to go to China temporarily to transmit to the Collector of Customs of the district wherein his mercantile establishment is located, an application for readmission into the islands ten days prior to his departure. The application shall contain, among other things, data relating to the business of the applicant, and it must be accompanied by the affidavits of two witnesses who are not Chinese.

The principal object of the circular is to curtail as much as possible the present practice of Chinese residents in the islands going to their country for short periods during the year, and bringing upon their return persons who are alleged to be members of their families.

F. Y. Chuck, Mr. H. Day, Capt. Adam J. Bennett, Mrs. Kate Berkowitz, L. C. F. Bond, Mr. Walter E. Card, Mr. Magib F. Zabaw, Miss Mariel A. Duffy, Miss Leites, M. Kartes, Mr. George V. Martin, Mrs. Mayme Mar-George, Mr. George Pepperdine, Miss Esther L. Pepperdine, Mr. Senator Hiram Bingham, Dr. J. L. Hydrick, Master Peter Hydrick, Mrs. Frank J. Herrier, Mr. Paul E. Moyer, Mrs. Agnes Macdonald, Mrs. C. H. Shumato, Miss Adele M. Superson, Mr. R. A. McGrath, Miss Jeannette E. McGrath, Master George Seller.

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From UNITED KINGDOM via  
SINGAPORE.

are hereby notified that the cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 2nd August.

Optional cargo will not be landed here, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th August, will be subject to rent.

All Claims must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 22nd August, or they will be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
Agents.

Hongkong, August 1, 1927.

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Optional cargo will not be landed here, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th August will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 22nd August or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

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Hongkong, August 1, 1927.

## THE WORLD'S FINEST

## LOCOMOTIVE.

100 M.P.H. WITH BIG LOAD.

London, July 1.

Built under conditions of complete secrecy at the Swindon, Wiltshire, works of the Great Western Railway, a new super high-powered engine is to be given its first trials to-day.

This monster, which is said to be capable of drawing almost any load at 100 miles an hour even on the steepest gradient, marks another stage in the competition between the four great railways to produce an engine of greater power than any belonging to their rivals.

In April a challenge was thrown down by the Southern Railway when the "Lord Nelson," built for the company's Atlantic coast expresses, drew a train weighing 621 tons and attained a speed of more than 85 miles an hour.

The new monster engine, which has been named "King George V.," and for which the Great Western Railway's chief mechanical engineer, Mr. C. B. Collett, is responsible, is the reply.

All the workmen engaged in its construction were sworn to secrecy as to the details of its design, but railway officials are declaring that it is the greatest advance that has been made for many years.

To-day the engine will have a speed trial from Swindon to Bath, which includes the Box Tunnel. This will afford a strict test of the possibilities of the new locomotive. On Thursday the engine is to be run to Paddington Station for inspection by the directors, and will probably remain on public view for two days.

Before it is placed in service the "King George V." may be sent to the United States for exhibition as the "last word" in engine construction.

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Haruna Maru ... Saturday, 27th Aug.

Kamo Maru ... Saturday, 10th Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

Mishima Maru ... Wednesday, 24th Aug. at 11 a.m.

Tango Maru ... Wednesday, 21st Sept.

BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.

Seiyo Maru ... Tuesday, 16th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICA (WEST COAST) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles Mexico & Panama.

Ginyo Maru ... Saturday 20th Aug. at noon.

SOUTH AMERICA (EAST COAST) via Singapore, Capetown & Ports.

Kamakura Maru ... Wednesday, 10th Aug.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

Tatsuno Maru ... Thursday, 18th Aug.

Calcutta Maru ... Thursday 25th Aug.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

Lyons Maru ... Friday, 8th Aug.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

Tottori Maru ... Monday, 8th Aug.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Tango Maru ... Friday, 19th Aug.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Tokushima Maru ... Thursday, 4th Aug.

Katori Maru ... Monday, 6th Aug.

Akita Maru ... Thursday, 11th Aug.

Lima Maru ... Thursday, 18th Aug.

Atsuta Maru ... Tuesday, 23rd Aug.

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Tjibodas	N. China	In Port	3rd Aug	Batavia
Tjisondari	Batavia	7th Aug	10th Aug	Shanghai
Tjisaroeca	Shanghai	15th Aug	21st Aug	M'ksar & Java
Tjimanoeck	Java, M'ksar	15th Aug	17th Aug	Amoy, N. China
Tjikini	N. China	15th Aug	17th Aug	Batavia
Tjikembang	Batavia	21st Aug	25th Aug	Shanghai
Tjisondari	Shanghai	23rd Aug	25th Aug	Batavia
Tjitaroem	Java, M'ksar	29th Aug	31st Aug	Amoy & S'hai
Tjisalak	N. China	29th Aug	31st Aug	Batavia
Tjitarang	Batavia	4th Sept	8th Sept	Shanghai
Tjikembang	Shanghai	6th Sept	8th Sept	Batavia
Tjibodas	Java, M'ksar	12th Sept	14th Sept	Amoy, N. China
Tjimanoeck	N. China	12th Sept	14th Sept	M'ksar & Java
Tjisaroeca	Batavia	18th Sept	22nd Sept	Shanghai

\*Via Macassar

\*Via Batavia

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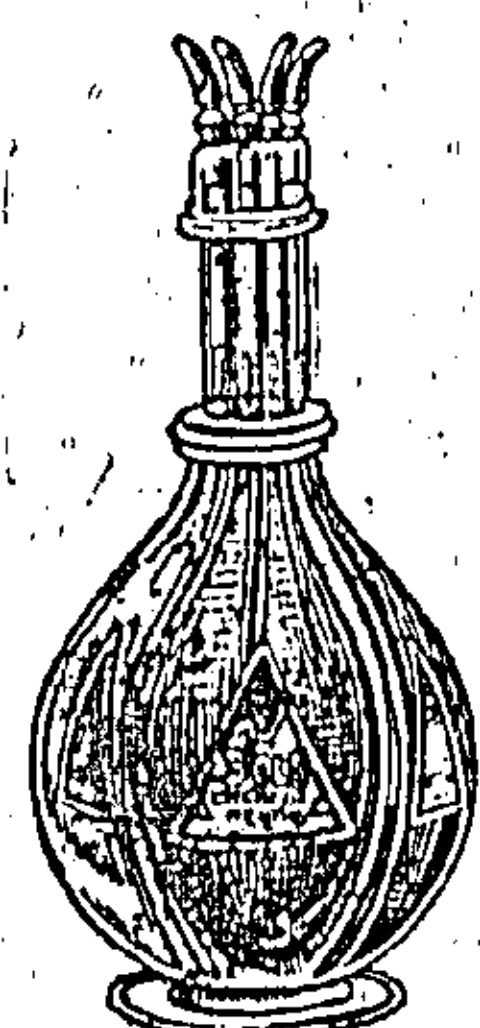
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Victoria, Hongkong.

## DIAMOND RING CASE.

SAID TO HAVE BEEN  
FOUND.

A Hawker and his wife appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning, the former on a charge of stealing a diamond ring by finding, and the latter with receiving.

For the information of Mr. W. B. Hind, who was instructed for the defence at a somewhat late stage of the hearing, his Worship said that such evidence as was given at the previous hearing concerned the identification of the ring. The owner of the ring, a Chinese living at Kowloon City, mentioned the date when he missed the article and also the fact that he knew the defendants who lived near him, by sight.

The second witness, who is the young son of the complainant, had also deposed that about the same day the male defendant went to his house and asked him (the witness) to give him the jeweller's receipt for the ring, which was valued at \$200.

If that evidence was to be believed it was almost conclusive against the defendants, added Mr. Lindsell.

Mr. Hind said that if that was the case it would rule out all the learning and law on larceny by finding on which he was going to address the Court.

Evidence was then given by a European detective to the effect that, in accordance with ordinary routine he visited a pawnshop at the Graham Street and came upon the female defendant in the act of pawning the ring. Failing to get a satisfactory explanation he put her under arrest. In the investigations resulting from this step, he traced the witnesses in the case and also arrested the woman's husband.

The case was adjourned.

## CASH RECEIPTS.

ARE THEY TO BE STAMPED?

According to a decision given by Mr. R. E. Lindsell in a case where three Chinese shops were summoned for failing to affix stamps to cash-receipts, sale-notes for goods sold over the counter come within the category of being actual receipts when characters such as "sau" (the Chinese meaning receipt) are added thereon. Otherwise his Worship concurred with the Crown Solicitor, Mr. H. K. Holmes, that these sale-notes are not liable to be stamped.

The defendants concerned were three dealers in electrical goods who were represented by Mr. McCallum. The latter said that the Court should proceed further and enquire into the intentions of the defendants. In doing what they had done, the defendants thought they were copying the business-like methods of the big department stores.

His Worship held that so long as the sale-notes were allowed to appear in the form complained of, they would be liable to being stamped. Inasmuch as the word "sau" was allowed to appear on the documents and give the semblance of an acknowledgment of payment, two of the Companies concerned, the Sunlight Company and the Yu Hing Company, would be nominally fined \$1 in respect of the counts brought against them. In the case of the Wah Mei Company, who omitted this character from their sale-notes, his Worship found that no offence was disclosed and he dismissed the summons against this firm.

## A NATIONALIST VISITOR.

FINANCE COMMISSIONER  
PASSES THROUGH.

Mr. Koo Ying-fan, Nationalist Finance Minister, who is also Commissioner of Finance of Kwangtung, arrived from Shanghai by the President Pierce on his way up to Canton. Mr. Koo was accompanied by his family, Mr. Ma Sheung, Mr. Falcone, formerly body-guard chief to the late Dr. Sun, and a number of Nationalist officers.

Immediately after the President boat berthed at the Kowloon wharf, early this morning, Mr. Koo disembarked, and went on board the s.s. Tung On for Canton.

Interviewed by a *Nam Chung* reporter just before he departed, Mr. Koo declared that he was going back to Canton on a number of important missions. These include assumption of the new office of Commissioner of Finance of Kwangtung, to arrange the payments of compensation to the strikers and several other important tasks which Mr. Koo left uncompleted when he left for Nanking recently.

## JAPAN AND THE NEW CHINA.

A CAREFUL POLICY OF  
MODERATION.

PLEDGE OF WITHDRAWAL.

Tokyo, July 8.

The Japanese Treasury has approved the expenditure of a further ¥ 700,000 in connexion with the additional 2,000 troops Japan is despatching to Tsingtao from Dairen. This money formally was handed over to the authorities yesterday. When the first 2,000 Japanese troops were sent to China, a sum of ¥ 650,000 was appropriated. The additional ¥ 60,000 for the second despatch of troops to Shanghai will be utilized towards such comforts and facilities necessary to cope with the summer heat of dry Shantung.

The Navy Department has decided not to send any more war vessels to North China for the present. It is understood that Japan has seven ships in the Shantung region at present, anchored off Tsingtao. These consist of three cruisers and four destroyers. Should the land forces which Japan has in Shantung be unable to cope with any sudden development there, the naval commander has been instructed to lose no time in landing marines. Since the main object of Japan in despatching troops to Shantung is to protect the lives and property of Japanese nationals there, the present land forces and the small squadron of war-vessels is thought to be ample. If, however, matters take on a sudden turn for the worse, which is quite possible with the treachery and swapping of horses for which Chinese civil warfare is notorious, instructions have been issued by the Navy Department to the Kure Naval Station to lose not a moment's time in despatching further ships to Tsingtao.

The rumours that Japan is seeking to regain a preponderant influence in Shanghai, reports to which effect have been reaching this country, are dismissed by responsible sources here as ridiculous. These reports, it is generally believed, have emanated from Russian sources. Japan has given her official pledge, as a country and a nation, that, as soon as the danger to her nationals and their property disappears, she immediately will recall every man she has in Shantung. This pledge is fully believed by those who do not allow the mists of prejudice to blind their sight.

Japan's Stake in Shantung.

When one realizes the stake Japan has in Shantung, one can fully sympathize with the steps this country has taken to safeguard her people there. The real wonder seems to be that Japan did not land troops earlier. The latest figures compiled by the Foreign Office show that there are 16,000 Japanese in Shantung, which now has become the cockpit of warring Chinese factions. The money the Japanese have sunk in this territory is put at ¥ 235,000-000 and this is thought to err on the side of conservatism. In and around Tsingtao alone, there are said to be about 40 factories, big and small, worth about ¥ 225,000,000, while along the Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway, there are at least ten more factories.

The large factories in Tsinan are owned by the Naigai Cotton Spinning Co., the Dai Nippon Cotton Spinning Co., the Nisshin Cotton Spinning Co., the Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., and the Shanghai Silk & Cotton Spinning Co. In the interior of the country, the Japanese factories mostly are flour mills, match factories and canneries. It is obvious, then, that Japan's stake is a large one and cannot be abandoned to the vagaries of rival Chinese soldiery.

The Japanese population in Shantung is distributed thus:—Tsingtao, 10,947; Tsinan, 1,400; Tsangku, 1,041; Seufang, 829; Taitungchin, 459, and a further few hundreds in other interior cities.

## SHANGHAI RATES ACTION.

PAPER'S ELECTRIC CURRENT  
SAFEGUARDED.

Shanghai, Aug. 1.

The Court of Consuls has ordered the *China Courier* to deposit \$1,000 to cover the rates due from it, and the costs of the action, and thereupon issued a temporary injunction restraining the Municipal Council from cutting off the supply of electric power from the *Courier*, pending the hearing of the action.

—Router.

## C. N. C. STRIKE NEGOTIATIONS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

future proposals to refer to arbitration must be by mutual consent.  
The Guilds made no reply to that letter.

Recent Declaration.

Coming down to *anno domini*, 1927, we find the company definitely stating on June 7:—  
"We are prepared always to meet our staff and/or the C.N. Co. members on the Management Committee and the Secretaries of the Guilds, either with or without H.B.M.'s Shipping Vice-Consul."

Now the Board of Adjustment referred to is to be composed of one member of the fleet concerned or a permanent representative, one representative of the company concerned, the Secretary of the Guild and the British Shipping Vice-Consul as Chairman. A stenographer to record proceedings of adjustment board if required by either side.

It would seem as if the parties should get together some way on these lines for the company's letter of June 17, 1927, invites it.

Meanwhile much bad blood is being caused to no purpose as both parties are sustaining heavy losses.

The measure of Japanese shipping interests in the matter may be gleaned by the offer of the N.Y.K. to give cheap passages at \$32 a head, second class, to every one of the officers who will clear off the China Coast and return to England. The Japanese are clever enough to make money at the expense of both parties, and at both ends of the game. On the one hand they will ship the officers home getting a bit out of them, and that happy result achieved they know the ships cannot be operated anyhow without officers—so their freighters will scoop the freights until more officers are brought out from England.

The deck and engineer officers are flinging away their coasting shipping heritage, their chances, and their futures with both hands—and the astute Japanese are likely to make money with both hands, at their expense.

Since some of the strikers would seem to cling to the quaint illusion that striking costs nothing to them, and only the company are losing, would it not be well for them to check up that figure of \$120,000 a month and find out whether their theory is sound?

## TSINGTAO COUP.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Speeches were given during the ceremony by Mr. Tai Chi-tau, representing the Nanking Nationalist Government, and General Yau Yu-ping, representing Marshal Chiang Kai-shek.

General Li Chai-sum replied on behalf of the others.—*Nam Ching Pao*.

## HUNAN LACKS SILVER.

Merchants Hampered.

Hankow, July 26.  
C. C. Chang, Minister of Finance, has been placed under close surveillance by General Li Ping-hsien, who charges him with gross misappropriation of public funds. The Customs in Hunan are demanding that all payments to them shall be made in silver, while the Hunan Government intends to enforce the payment of taxes in silver also, as from August 1, on account of the very heavy depreciation of the government notes.

In Hankow the Central Bank notes on the market are nominally quoted at Hankow Tls. 150 for Shanghai Tls. 100, but there are practically no buyers.

Actual trade prospects are brighter under the new regime, but these methods of finance are making business almost impossible.

Owing to the present unstable currency merchants are afraid to touch any business unless it is done in Shanghai money, or by barter.

There are indications of a typhoon to the east of the Bashi Channel. Its direction of motion is uncertain. The local weather forecast up till noon to-morrow is:—"South-west or variable winds, moderate to light; overcast, with rain at first, finer later."

## HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

The following are the replies to to-day's questions:—

1. The shaven patch on the head of a monk.  
2. Quinella, Julia Caesar, 3. Macellum, in 1520.  
4. The tomb of the Ming Emperors of China near Peking.  
5. In the heart of the Andes.  
6. To commemorate the peace between Chile and Argentina.  
7. William Wordsworth.  
8. The Leptander.  
9. Lake Titicaca.  
10. Because it connects the State Prison with the Dog's Palace.  
11. One-eighth.  
12. 1902.  
13. Atlas.  
14. An alluvial deposit, shaped like the Greek letter "delta," formed at the mouth of a river.  
15. A West African lake.

## Entertainments

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The picture that headed the voting

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See the famous emotional actress as a comedienne in her big Paramount success.—

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Comedy and drama skilfully blended in the story of a countess, disappointed in love, who goes to America to forget and turns a small town topsy-turvy.

STAR To-day and To-morrow only Continuous from 2.30.

## HONGKONG TRADE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
REPORT.

The fortnightly report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce states:—  
Cotton Piece Goods.—Market quiet, nothing doing. Cotton has again advanced sharply and the latest quotations are those of the 27th inst.—Eg. Sakel, 19.60d. and Mid. Amer. Spot 10.13d.

Cotton Yarn.—The demand has continued good and a fair amount of business in spot and forward has been put through. Prices show an advance of \$4 to \$8 per bale, owing to the high prices ruling in the manufacturing centres. Quotations are purely nominal:—No. 10s. \$115/178. No. 12s. \$160/175. No. 16s. \$175/180. No. 20s. \$185/190. Arrivals Nil. Shipments Nil. Sales 1,000 bales. Unsold stocks 6,000 bales. Bargains 18,000 bales.

Woolens.—Market very quiet and fresh business practically nil. Some enquiry for Camlets and light weight Serges but in the main offers are very low.

Raw Cottons.—No business to report.  
Metals.—Small business is reported in M. S. Bars at \$3.34. Galvanized Wire has been done at \$11.00 to \$11.25 forward delivery. There is little enquiry for most lines except at prices much below London quotations.

Flour Market Report.—Stock: American 850,000 bags, Canadian 130,000 bags, Australian 40,000. Market.—Weak, small sales only. Quotations:—American Patent \$4.35 per sack, American Straight \$3.20-3.40 per sack, American Cut off \$3.25-3.45 per sack, Australian No. 1 \$3.45-3.50 per sack, Canadian Cut off \$3.15-3.20 per sack, Canadian Straight \$3.12-3.17 per sack, Canadian Mixture \$3.05 per sack, Canadian 2nd Clear \$3.00 per sack.

Window Glass.—Market steady. Saltpetre.—Stock 16,000 bags. Quiet market with downward market tendency.